

JAPAN DEMANDS  
STRONG LEADER  
TO GUIDE NATION

Democracy to Be Successful,  
They Say, Needs a  
Forceful Head

NEW SUFFRAGE LAW  
HAS YET TO BE TRIED

America and Britain Pointed  
Out as Successful Under  
Leadership

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Japan is crying aloud for a leader among the Empire's statesmen to guide the destinies of the Nation. Democracy is all right, and the rule of the people must be continued, say the Japanese, but the country needs a strong, effective force, needs a great personality that can inspire the confidence of the masses, a leader who can supervise the working of democratic institutions with which the Nation is not as yet thoroughly familiar.

The Osaka Mainichi reconciles democracy with such leadership by attributing the greatness of the United States and Great Britain to "their magnanimity in recognizing the greatness of their leaders, and their willingness to follow such leadership."

People Are Apprehensive  
With increasing frequency articles to this effect are making their appearance in the magazines and the daily press. The political unrest and frequent Cabinet changes in the past two years, coupled with apprehension as to just how the recently enacted universal manhood suffrage law will operate, have resulted in this uneasiness and caused the existing situation.

The Osaka Mainichi, which is one of the great organs of liberalism in Japan, is the latest to voice the desire for the master-hand, stating editorially that, "What is most acutely wanted in Japan at present is a great national leader."

It is natural that the Japanese should turn to this cure for a political situation which is displeasing. It conforms with Japanese history and tradition. Always the Nation has been governed by some strong hand. From the days of the Fujiwara family, who ruled through the emperors, to the Tokugawa Shoguns, and on into the immediate past this has been true. The Meiji Restoration of 1868 was not primarily motivated by a desire to restore temporal power to the throne, but was in reality a struggle between the Tokugawa clan, on the one hand, and a combination of the Satsuma and Choshu clans, on the other.

Always Had Leaders  
With the defeat of the Tokugawa forces and the voluntary surrender of authority by the last of the Shoguns, however, his victorious rivals abolished the institution of the Shogunate, but the old system was continued in different guise. No legal form was given it, but the leaders of the Choshu and Satsuma clans directed the affairs of state through their advice to the throne. Those men have passed on, but Prince Iwakura, Prince Ito, Prince Yamagata, Prince Saionji, the Genro, or Council of Elder Statesmen, is left, and Prince Saionji has never been a dominant figure.

Setsurei Miyake, writing recently in the Gakwan (My Views), says that "the history of Japan is the record of the achievements of great men. I would ask, then, what statesmen or

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NEW RAIL TERMINAL  
AND CAR PARK ASKED

The conversion of the north and south terminal stations in Boston into parking places for automobiles and the building of a large union railroad station somewhere in the center of the city is suggested in a measure filed with the Clerk of the House today on petition of M. A. O'Brien Jr. of Dorchester. The measure calls for an investigation into the subject by the Boston Transit Commission, the Metropolitan Planning Division and the Department of Public Utilities. Another measure filed on behalf of Mr. O'Brien would provide workmen's compensation for officers and men of the state national guard.

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Soviet Issues Denial  
of Reich Deadlock

By Special Cable

Moscow, Sept. 4.—Officially denies the reports appearing in German papers that the Russo-German commercial negotiations are hopelessly deadlocked. It seems that Mr. Gansky, head of the Russian delegation carrying on the negotiations, made a remark which the German delegates interpreted as the withdrawal of concessions earlier made, but the Foreign Office statement declares that this passing misunderstanding will soon be removed.

Paris Congress  
on Peace Hears  
Reichstag Head

Incident Over Austria Is  
Amicably Settled—Peace  
Idea Progresses

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 4.—An unfortunate incident at the Universal Peace Congress, which was believed to have arisen over the proposed union of Germany and Austria, has been amicably settled. Edouard Herriot's absence and Paul Loebe's silence at the Sorbonne disappointed and grieved hundreds of delegates representing 30 countries, but it was immediately felt by the authorities that a fresh opportunity should be given the president of the Reichstag to deliver his speech. The German delegation no longer threatens to leave Paris, disgusted with the treatment.

A luncheon at the Quai d'Orsay offered Anatole de Monzie a chance to address soothing words to Herr Loebe. He declared that his misgivings were disappearing. He admitted that the world was accustomed to consider European peace conditioned by the adjustment of Franco-German relations. In the circumstances Herr Loebe, with tact and discretion, had renounced the right to speak in the absence of M. Herriot. It was true there was disillusionment, but the French public was particularly distressed at the contretemps.

Together M. de Monzie endeavored to smooth over the unpleasant episode and Herr Loebe, with admirable delicacy, thanked him for the chivalric fashion in which the congress was rescued from a disappointing situation. Later Herr Loebe went to the Sorbonne and expressed joy at the progress realized with the peace idea. He even, forgetting all grievances against M. Herriot, asserted that M. Herriot, by application of the Daves plan, would be an article in the cause of peace. He stated that the customs union in Europe would inevitably be followed by a United States of Europe. Agreements between the industrialists of great nations had already been prepared.

He denounced war as a crime, and accepted the security pact. He desired obligatory arbitration. He hoped disarmament would follow. Moral disarmament could only come from reciprocal confidence and absolute equality between nations.

International understandings depended on a Franco-German reconciliation. When that was complete general friendship would be facilitated. There is relief that the temporary misunderstanding has been removed and the congress with an amiable honorable, after all, will mark a considerable step toward good relations.

DIRECTORS OBJECT TO  
LONDON MOTOR DEAL

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Opposition has arisen threatening delay and the possible success of the deal whereby General Motors Ltd. expected to acquire the Austin Motor Company Ltd. Three Austin directors have issued a statement declaring that they consider the American offer unsatisfactory and inadequate, and are preparing a statement showing why they disapprove.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-  
GENERAL APPOINTED

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 4 (P)—Oscar R. Lühring (R.), formerly Representative from Indiana, has been appointed an assistant attorney-general.

Mr. Lühring, whose home is in Evansville, has been serving on the legal staff of the Department of Labor since his retirement as a member of the House several years ago. His appointment fills the vacancy caused by the promotion of William J. Donovan to be Assistant to the Attorney-General.

FRENCH NAVAL VESSEL IN PORT  
Capt. de Frégate Perrier, of the French naval vessel Ville D'Yeu, has visited the State House this morning, accompanied by J. C. J. Flammant, French Consul at Boston. The Ville D'Yeu is tied up at the Boston Navy Yard for repairs.

SIMPLER COURT  
PROCESS ASKED  
AT BAR SESSION

Lawyers Would Make Justice  
Easier and Cheaper  
—Mr. Long Is Elected

By a Staff Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 4.—Reform and simplification of American judicial machinery to make it easier and cheaper to obtain justice throughout the courts of the United States was the subject of definite proposals at the final session of the forty-eighth annual meeting of the American Bar Association in this city.

A militant and nation-wide campaign among lawyers to force Congress to enact a bill giving the United States Supreme Court authority to regulate procedure in federal courts, with a view to unifying and simplifying such procedure, was proposed in the report of the committee on uniform judicial procedure. Agitation for this reform has been going on since 1911, the committee declared, expressing its indignation that the proposal, which has received the endorsement of Presidents Wilson, Taft and Coolidge, besides the support of both houses of Congress, has not yet been brought to a vote. The bill is called the "key that will unlock the door to a new era of scientific judicial relations."

Cheap Justice for the Poor  
Cheaper justice for poor people is the purpose of legal changes proposed by the Bar Association's committee on legal aid, under Reginald Heber Smith, Boston. It urged adoption of a "poor litigant's" statute, as part of American machinery of justice. This would permit giving of state assistance in law courts to persons otherwise unable to obtain legal redress of wrongs.

Concluding sessions of the Bar Association also brought reports favoring the earlier inauguration of American presidents, changes in admiralty law and aeronautical law. Thursday night John G. Sargent, Attorney-General of the United States, and Manuel Fourcade, batonnier of the Paris bar, addressed the association.

Responsibility for failure to simplify American court procedure was placed squarely at the doors of Congress by the committee on uniform judicial procedure. The committee, marked by its vigor, declaring that the Bar Association's bill giving the Supreme Court authority to prescribe legal procedure in all federal courts, would tend to the simplification of the whole system of pleading, practice, and procedure, the committee charges that despite pledges received from 82 senators, and 80 per cent of the House of Representatives in the last Congress, "two or three senators" succeeded in "smothering the reform in committee."

Senate Bill Cited  
"Righteous public resentment" is urged against the "oppressive conduct" and militant action is asked from lawyers, state bar associations and the newspapers to force through the proposed change which it is believed would have far-reaching results. The bill, introduced in the last Senate, read as follows:

"That the Supreme Court of the United States shall have the power to prescribe, by general rules, for the district courts of the United States and for the courts of the District of Columbia, the forms of process, writs, pleadings and motions, and the practice and procedure in actions at law. Said rules shall neither abridge, enlarge nor modify the substantive rights of any litigants. They shall take effect six months after their promulgation, and thereafter all laws in conflict herewith shall be of no further force or effect."

The purpose and effect of the bill is to give to the Supreme Court the authority to make rules governing the entire procedure in cases at law to the same extent that it now has power to regulate the procedure in equity and admiralty and the bankruptcy courts. Nothing novel is involved.

Nine years the American Bar Association has "unanimously endorsed this proposal for the modernization and uniformity of the procedure and practice of the federal courts," the report says. "The bill has been approved by Attorney-General."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

FRENCH PUSH RIFFIAN FORCES  
BACK TOWARD OUEGHRA RIVER

Abd-el-Krim Assumes Command of Troops Opposite

French on the Western Front—Primo de Rivera  
Reviews Tetuan Army

By Special Cable

TANGIER, Morocco, Sept. 4.—Amid the conflicting news from the southern Riff it seems to be indisputable that the French are steadily pushing Abd-el-Krim's forces back to the Oueghra and encountering considerable resistance in various places. Nothing like a general Riff rout is observable, although a certain uneasiness would seem to be displayed, necessitating Abd-el-Krim's assuming personal command of the troops opposing the French on the western front.

On the eastern section, native families are still submitting. The large number of troops now at Marshal Petain's disposal permits an effective occupation behind the front lines, thus preventing the reinfiltration of Riffian irregulars.

North of Oueghra the Riffians are still concentrating, possibly expecting a combined allied advance toward Sheshuah.

Four Super-Highways Planned  
as New Outlets for Cleveland

City Manager Has Project for Roads 150 Feet Wide  
With Seven Lanes for Traffic—To Be Paid for Out  
of Assessments From Increased Property Values

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 29 (Special Correspondence)—Four super-highways, each 150 feet wide, enclosing a radius of 3000 square miles and making urban communities of rural centers, is the aim of William R. Hopkins, city manager.

According to the Hopkins' plans

communication to more than 150,000 persons heretofore considered cut off from urban centers by inadequate road facilities. More than 100 villages and townships will be japped, and the new highways will connect eight counties; Mr. Hopkins said, adding that thousands of dollars will roll into Cleveland from the commerce of the new highways. The projects will double or triple farm values through allotments which will spring up, the manager predicted.

Estimated enhancement of property values and the subsequent increase in taxes eventually will pay for the cost of constructing the highways, according to Mr. Hopkins, who continued:

"Special legislation is needed in the State Assembly permitting cities and towns affected to bear their share of the costs of the highways although the roads will not be wholly within their jurisdiction."

He probably will have the legislation introduced by a Cleveland member. The first objective would be a road to the east, either out Lake Shore Boulevard or Euclid Avenue, to Painesville. This highway eventually will go through to Erie, Pa. or Buffalo, N. Y., he said.

The next road would be that to the southeast, to Warren and Youngstown, in Ohio, and eventually to Pittsburgh, connecting two steel centers. A highway to the south would go through Akron and Canton and eventually through to Columbus. On the west, the highway would pass through Lorain, Sandusky and Toledo, and eventually to Chicago.

Mr. Hopkins would venture no prediction as to when through super-highways would be built all the way out of Ohio to the cities they eventually will reach.

"I want to establish roads with a 30-mile radius around Cleveland first," he said.

The new highways will open direct

Photo by Bain News Service

WILLIAM R. HOPKINS  
City Manager of Cleveland

WHITE MOUNTAINS  
AS NATIONAL PARK  
MEETS OPPOSITION

Society for Protection of New  
Hampshire Forests Sees Economic  
Injury in Plan

MADISON, N. H., Sept. 4 (Special)

At the closing session of the annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, the organization adopted resolutions in opposition to the establishment of a national park in the White Mountains.

In discussion which preceded the vote, the argument was advanced that the creation of a national park would be an economic injury to the White Mountains and that under present conditions its recreational and scenic attractiveness are as good as they would be as a national park.

The society also condemned the proposed construction of a forest lookout station on the top of Mt. Cannon, as planned by the forest service.

Officers elected were: President, Allen Hollis of Concord; secretary, Edgar C. Hirst of Concord; treasurer, James J. Storrow; vice-presidents-at-large, Henry S. Graves of New Haven, Dr. John D. Quackenbush of Philadelphia, Henry James of New York, E. Bertram Pike of Pike, John S. Runkles of Chicago, Col. William B. Greely of Washington, W. R. Brown of Berlin, Edwin S. Webster of Boston, Andrew L. Felker of Lacrosse, Mrs. Charles H. McDuffee of Alton, Prof. James A. Tufts of Exeter and Clarence L. Hay of Washington.

The speakers included W. R. Brown, president of the State Forestry Commission; Ovid M. Butler, secretary of the American Forestry Association; Ira T. Yarnall, supervisor of the White Mountain National Forest; Elmer D. Fletcher, extension forester in New Hampshire; Col. Henry S. Graves, director of the Yale Forest School; E. B. Hanson of New York; leader of the Riffians, C. B. Wadleigh, Maj. Evan W. Kedley, federal district forester, and H. O. Wheeler of the United States Forest Service.

Primo de Rivera has reviewed the troops at Tetuan for an offensive, which is alleged to be approaching, and it is said the Spaniards are threatening from Melilla to divert the Riffians from other sections, but elsewhere calm mostly reigns.

HEWITT H. HOWLAND  
TO EDIT "CENTURY"

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (P)—Hewitt H. Howland, well-known editor of Indianapolis, will become editor of the Century Magazine, succeeding Glenn Frank, recently elected president of the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Howland is a native of Indiana and grew up in close association with such writers as Booth Tarkington, George Ade, and James Whitcomb Riley. He has been editor-in-chief for the Bobbs-Merrill Publishing Company for many years.

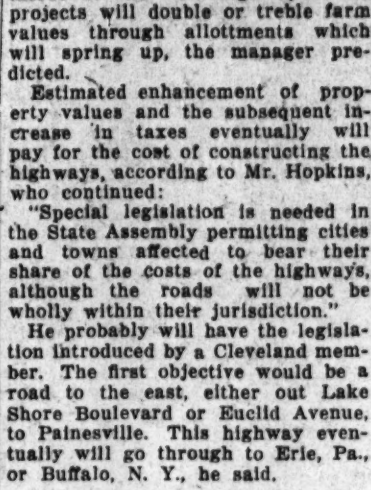


Photo by Bain News Service  
WILLIAM R. HOPKINS  
City Manager of Cleveland

LAKEHURST AIR  
PORT MAY CLOSE

Three Recent Reverses of  
Navy Service Are Basis  
of Forecast

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (P)—Out of the collapse of the Shenandoah and failure of the attempted non-stop flight to Hawaii, came some crystallization of official naval opinion on its aviation policy, with indications that in determining the department's future course toward dirigibles it might be decided to close the Lakehurst, N. J., air station.

In so far as the contemplated second attempt to make a non-stop flight to Hawaii was concerned, Currier D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, ordered the plane PB-1 which was planning to hop from San Francisco to Hawaii, to abandon the effort. That flight will not be made, he asserted, unless very positive reasons develop warranting it.

Service Pays the Price  
Notwithstanding that the Navy has sustained three reverses in recent weeks—the failure of its expedition to achieve its major mission with Commander Donald B. MacMillan in the Arctic, the unsuccessful termination of the Hawaiian flight, and the destruction of the Shenandoah, officers recently received word that the Navy had decided to close the Lakehurst, N. J., air station.

Regarding the Lakehurst station, Mr. Wilbur said the Department had had under consideration a plan for both the Shenandoah and the Los Angeles which would not be affected by the loss of the former, except that there would be one less airship involved. At the same time, he said no definite offer had been made by any private citizens to lease the Los Angeles for commercial operation. Such a proposal, he admitted, might have less chance of acceptance now that the Shenandoah has been lost.

Inactivity at Lakehurst  
For several months, at least, the station is expected to be inactive, since the loss of helium in the wreck of the Shenandoah leaves on hand only about 1,000,000 cubic feet of this non-inflammable gas, about one-half the amount required.

While production of helium is proceeding, it will be some time before the necessary amount is available, and, in addition, the gas cells of the Los Angeles are undergoing repairs which will not be completed before Dec. 1.

The only reason it had been planned to undertake the Pacific flight at this time, Secretary Wilbur explained, was because the stake ships had been in position for the non-stop flights of the two PB-9 planes to 1. Many of these ships are now bending all energies to the search for the missing PB-9 No. 1, and would have little opportunity to protect the PB-1. Besides, Mr. Wilbur said, it was known what the PB-1 can do, and there will be ample time for further tests with it on the west coast.

By the Associated Press  
CALDWELL, O., Sept. 4.—Air rushing into holes torn in the Shenandoah by the twisting off of the radio and control cables caused the bucking of the ship and its breaking up into two major parts, in the opinion of the naval board of inquiry that visited the wreckage of the ship's grow today.

NEW ENGLAND'S  
NEW DRY CHIEF  
OUTLINES POLICY

Capt. George A. Parker,  
State Police Official, Says  
Law Can Be Enforced

Capt. George A. Parker, chief of the Massachusetts state police patrol, who was yesterday appointed district prohibition administrator for New England to succeed Reuben B. Sams, acting director, returned to his office in the State House today from Washington, and will assume active charge of dry enforcement as soon as Brig-Gen. Alfred A. Foster, commander of Public Safety, can release him, probably in less than two weeks.

"I accepted the position because I believe that the Eighteenth Amendment can and will be effectively enforced in this area," Captain Parker said. "I appreciate the difficulty of the task in New England, but bootlegging and rum-smuggling are offenses against society which the press and the public supporting the officers of the law can see defeated like other crimes."

## Possible Reorganization

The appointment of Captain Parker again throws open the possibility of a wholesale reorganization of the present personnel of the New England enforcement staff covering a territory of all the New England states except Connecticut. Mr. Sams, whose position was previously announced as temporary, said today that he expected orders from Washington at once advising him of his new position. He thought that it was most likely that he would be returned to the New York district where he has served before.

Mr. Sams' appointments, including the five state deputies and his other assistants, Elmer C. Potter, Harry S. Sheldon, and Harold Caverly, also terminate with his leaving, and the situation applies to all lesser officers and employees in the New England prohibition service. It is intended that Captain Parker shall have a free hand and full responsibility in his administration, free from political entanglements or previous appointments.

Selection of Captain Parker is known to have rested largely upon his intimate knowledge of conditions in Massachusetts and New England, gained through his long years of successful law enforcement with the State police. Brigadier-General Foote was sought for the post, but, declining, is understood to have recommended highly Captain Parker to Lincoln C. Andrews, chief of federal prohibition enforcement. General Foote in a statement today said:

General Foote's Statement  
"The advancement of Captain Parker to the important office of prohibition administrator is certainly a distinct loss to the state police. It will be difficult to find a man who has all the qualifications which Captain Parker has and which have enabled him to do the work he has done and done so well. I am gratified, however, that in his long service in this department he has been found worthy to be promoted to a higher position."

Having discussed at length with Colonel Andrews in Washington the details of the vigorous enforcement policy which the government intends to pursue, Captain Parker will be prepared to take full control of the prohibition work at once. Tomorrow morning he will confer with Mr. Sams, and is expected to co-operate with him almost daily until he takes office.

Captain Parker joined the state police in 1911 and soon afterward was made chief of the organization by Commissioner Foote. He has a long and notable military record.

In September, 1917, he called for France with the Yankee division and took part in engagements at Soissons, Toul, Chateau Thierry, the Meuse, Argonne and St. Mihiel.

Captain Parker is the son of Herbert Parker, former attorney-general.

UNEASINESS IN BRITISH PRESS  
OVER ATTITUDE TAKEN ON MOSUL

Conservative Paper Thinks Government's Decision a  
"Blunder," While Liberal Journal Regards Partition  
of Region as Proper Solution

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 4.—Considerable uneasiness is manifested in the British press, irrespective of party, concerning the decision of the League of Nations at Geneva yesterday that the British Government is ready to consider remaining in Iraq beyond the present term of four years if the League offered it the Mosul mandate.

The Daily Mail, Conservative, for instance, declares that the Government's decision is a "blunder." The Daily News, Liberal, thinks a partition of the disputed territory between Great Britain and Turkey would be a proper solution. "The only reasonable explanation" of the British interest in the region would be to be summed up in one word "oil," but it is now proved that the "possibility of finding oil there in a profitable quantity is a mere fiction." The newspaper concludes that the British "have no business there and cannot afford the expense of staying."

The Government's position as unofficially propounded by spokesmen here is that Iraq, though needing financial support from Britain now,

## New Dry Director

Capt. George A. Parker

Preparedness  
for Soft Coal  
Transit Sought

Governor Fuller Asks Inter-  
state Board If Railroads  
Have Facilities

In a letter to the Interstate Commerce Commission, Governor Fuller today asks for information as to whether the railroads have the carrying capacity to transport some 2,000,000 tons of low volatile bituminous coal which, he says, "will be needed in Massachusetts in transit."

The Governor also asks the Interstate Commerce Commission if it has the power "to control the reclassification of anthracite in transit."

As to the practice of speculators buying and selling coal which they do not handle, the Governor says there is real apprehension that this may interfere with the transportation of hard coal here as well as to affect its price adversely to the consumer. He says: "The practice of swapping way bills on anthracite in transit has in past shortages been one of the most expensive evils from the consumers' standpoint."

Governor Fuller's letter to the Interstate Commerce Commission follows:

In preparing for any eventuality that may arise from a stoppage of work in the anthracite mines, I find myself desirous to pay to the full the cost of the transportation of low volatile bituminous coal must be needed in Massachusetts, if no anthracite is provided in the next seven months. Realizing that the price of bituminous coal is intimately connected with transportation, I desire to obtain information as to the abilities of the railroads to supply sufficient coal cars and power to efficiently move this fuel to our market, especially in view of the severity of our winter weather. Will you be good enough to advise me as to the cost of the transportation of low volatile bituminous coal to those who may be obliged or wish to use this fuel for domestic purposes next winter?

Another subject which is a source of much apprehension is the practice of speculators swapping bills of lading on anthracite whenever there is a real or theoretical shortage. Restricted reclassification at such times allows speculators who do not physically handle the commodity to make huge sums of money and add several dollars a ton to the price of coal. During the present period of dwindling stocks of anthracite and the period which will follow the resumption of mining has your commission the power to control the reclassification of anthracite in transit? The practice of swapping way bills on anthracite in transit has in the past been one of the most expensive evils from the consumers' standpoint.

Wool Convention Abandoned  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 4.—Melbourne advises that Sir John Higgins' proposed wool convention for the formation of a government-controlled situation in the wool industry has been abandoned, owing to a majority of the pastoral associations having already declared against the scheme.

By Special Cable  
BUCHAREST, Sept. 4.—When the Finance Minister Visar Bratianu returns to Bucharest from Paris next week, it is expected that definite arrangements will be made regarding the composition and the time of departure of the Rumanian mission for London.

The expectation is that the commission will go to America immediately following the visits of the French and Italian missions. While the definite selection of the personnel of the Rumanian mission awaits Mr. Bratianu's return, the belief here is Nicolae Titulescu, Rumanian Minister in London and ex-Minister of Finance, will be named as head of the delegation.

Other members are expected to be Elia Antonescu, who visited Washington under similar circumstances in 1922 and Alexandru Zambescu, who has represented Rumania on the Reparations Commission. Prince Bicescu, Rumanian Minister at Washington who is at present in Bucharest will return to the United States preceding the funding commission, in order, the press says, "to sound the American authorities regarding the terms and to prepare a favorable atmosphere for the commission's negotiations."

New Airplane  
Pictures

From time to time The Christian Science Monitor is publishing airplane pictures of various sections of Greater Boston.

The increasing use of aerial photography for city planning, zoning and forestry surveying, as well as the surprisingly different aspect of ancient landmarks and modern buildings, makes the series one of unusual interest.

Italian Offer Unsatisfactory  
as Envisaged in London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 4.—British press comment commends the strong personal of the Italian debt commission to the United States, but suggests that the Italian statements contained in newspapers representing all parties hardly offer a satisfactory basis on which to base a discussion.

ROME, Sept. 4 (P)—Italy's capacity to pay, based entirely upon business considerations, will be the sole determining criterion of the proposals to be made by the Italian War Debt Commission to Washington next month, Count Volpi, the Finance Minister, declared to the Associated Press today.

"Italy desires to conclude, as soon as possible, a just settlement of her war debt to the United States, based completely upon the realities of her industrial, economic and financial situation," the Finance Minister said. "We have every reason to be hopeful. I am a business man and will be dealing with business men of my own type, like Mr. Mellon, who I am sure will approach the problem with eyes to realities. I have successfully carried out many similar missions in my career, and I trust this one will have a satisfactory conclusion."

Commenting on President Coolidge's statement that the terms of America's settlement with Belgium would not constitute a precedent, Count Volpi said:

"Belgium's wealth greater. 'Naturally, I cannot reveal the details of our proposals, which will be accurate. It must be remembered that the individual wealth of Belgium is greater than that of Italy. This must be considered since our plan and any interpretations of it are based fundamentally on our capacity to pay.'"

The Finance Minister announced that Signor de Martino, Italian Ambassador to the United States, who will be a member of the Italian mission, is sailing tomorrow to resume his post. He is charged with interviewing members of the American Government and preparing the groundwork for the commission so as to speed up the actual negotiations. Depending upon the attitude of the American Government, the commission may publish in book form a complete statement of Italy's financial and economic situation, regarding which comprehensive data have been gathered by experts.

Count Volpi concluded his references to the debt problem by declaring Italy desirous to pay to the full the extent of its capabilities. He denied the truth of rumors recently current in Rome of a possible repudiation of the Italian debt to Great Britain and confirmed Benito Mussolini's statement that Italy was firmly determined to settle with all its war-time creditors.

American Investment Possibilities  
Referring to the intention of American financiers to invest American capital in Italy's industries, the Finance Minister said active negotiations to this end now are going on, but entirely on a private basis. He explained that the government was supervising and facilitating the progress of these negotiations but that it had no intention of underwriting or guaranteeing any private loans or investments.

While Count Volpi refused to discuss the financial situation, he learned authoritatively that the Government is seriously attempting to value the lira on the international exchange market at a figure proportional to its actual value. It is pointed out here that restoration of the lira to the level of 25 to the dollar is due largely to Count Volpi's recent stringent decrees severely controlling exchange trading and driving the speculators to cover.



either concerning the Italian debt to the United States or to England. The French agreement with Great Britain is said to be the Italian, who claim that as France's total payments to both its creditors comes for below the payments expected from Germany under the Dawes plan, Italy should pay only the same relative proportion of its own receipts as France. It Italy settled with the United States and England on the same basis as England offered France, its total payments would be \$20,000,000, which is \$12,000,000 more than the Italian share of the Dawes payments.

As the United States is not likely to offer either France or Italy such easy terms as were offered by England to France, British financial authorities see no possible groundwork for a discussion leading to a final solution of the debt problem.

## 1,406,065 LEGAL VOTERS IN STATE

Massachusetts List Is Compiled by Secretary of Commonwealth

In a report filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives today by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, the number of legal voters in the state is given as 1,406,065. The report is submitted in accordance with an act passed by the legislature last year, directing the Secretary to prepare information as to the number of legal voters in every county, city and town in the state.

The information will be turned over to the special legislative committee appointed this year to arrange for redistricting the councilor, senatorial and representative districts. This redistricting is done every 10 years.

The basis for ascertaining legal voters has been changed, according to Mr. Cook. He pointed out that the Constitution provides that a census shall be taken every 10 years of the persons qualified to vote.

The census takers and the state officials, he said, were thus forced to consider the qualifications of the individual, taking into account citizenship, ability to read and write and other matters. The Supreme Court cleared the matter up in an opinion handed down to the legislature in 1924, in which it held that a legal voter was a person who was duly registered as a voter. The census of legal voters, therefore, represents the registered voters.

In the case of the present report Mr. Cook said the legal voters are those who are reported by the local registrars of voters as having been duly registered voters on March 31, 1924.

Following is a tabulation of the legal voters as given in Secretary Cook's report, in the various counties and in all the cities of the State:

COUNTIES	Legal Voters
Barnstable	12,541
Berkshire	44,055
Bristol	113,857
New Bedford	31,867
Dukes	1,964
Essex	8,857
Franklin	18,439
Hamden	95,341
CITIES	Legal Voters
North Adams	7,584
Pittsfield	17,230
Attleboro	7,283
Fall River	39,886
New Bedford	31,867
Taunton	12,726
Beverly	8,841
Worcester	8,857
Springfield	40,647
Northampton	8,530
Cambridge	35,918
Beverly	13,281
Lowell	28,004
Malden	17,528
Marlboro	15,292
Medford	17,114
Melrose	9,081
Newton	21,233
Somerville	35,082

## TWO MORE OUT FOR MAYOR OF BOSTON

Hammond T. Fletcher of 8 Bulfinch Place has added his name to the growing list of Boston mayoralty candidates. He gives as his platform 5-cent street car fares, \$5 a ton for anthracite, gas at 40 cents a cubic foot, railroad fares 2 cents a mile, reduction of city, state and federal taxation.

John A. Kelley, sheriff of Suffolk County, has also announced his candidacy for Mayor. He said he is in the contest whether 5 or 900 candidates are in the running. In politics he is a Democrat and has served as a member of the National House of Representatives. He has been sheriff for about 10 years.

## MILLS TO CONSOLIDATE

PALMER, Mass., Sept. 4.—The stockholders of the Thorndike Company, manufacturers of cotton goods, in a meeting yesterday voted approval of the proposed removal of the mills in Thorndike Village here to West Warren, for consolidation with the company's mills there. Definite action to consolidate was postponed for two weeks.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Exhibit of children's drawings. Bookshop for Boys and Girls. Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 278 Boylston Street. Daily throughout September.

Theaters

St. P. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2 S. Empire (Salem)—The Playboys of the West.

Maya—The Playboys of the West.

Colonial—Douglas Fairbanks in "Don Q." 8:20.

Symphony Hall—"Wings of Chance," 7:15, 8:15.

Fenway—"Rugged Waters."

## TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Baseball, Braves Field, two games; Brooklyn vs. Boston, 1:15.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy. An International Daily Newspaper. Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Fairmount Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; six months, \$6.00; three months, \$3.50; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U.S.A.)

Entered at second-class rate at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## SIMPLER COURT PROCESS ASKED AT BAR SESSION

(Continued from Page 1)

erals McReynolds, Gregory, Palmer, and Stone. It is supported by the National Association of Credit Men, National Civic Federation, every law magazine in the United States, 48 state bar associations, and dozens of the leading law schools.

### "New Era of Relations"

"The short bill is all the legislation at present required. To the student and the thoughtful man it is the key that will unlock the door to a new era of scientific judicial relations. It will set the judges and the lawyers free to perfect the machinery of the courts for which they are held solely responsible for laymen. It is the plan adopted by England more than 50 years ago.

"For 12 years Congress has ignored the matured recommendations of the organized judges and lawyers looking to a scientific, more economical and simple court procedure. The great commercial and civic organizations have manifested their warm sympathy and support. It remains for the individual lawyer to make his influence felt and indeed become persuasive. The lawyers and not Congress are held responsible for the present unsatisfactory administration of justice.

The committee on legal aid work reported that the United States, alone among countries sending representatives to the League of Nations 1923 conference on "International Arrangements for Civil Justice for the Poor," was without definite "in forma pauperis" procedure, a part of its administration of justice. This procedure enables a poor man to sue in court without prepayment of costs and fees. The committee is now formulating a "draft poor litigant's statute" to bring America in line with other countries.

### Legal Aid Societies' Work

Legal aid societies receive 25,000 claims for wages each year, the committee said. Ordinary court procedure in claims for wages by workmen is too cumbersome and expensive and a statute for a substitute form of redress is being drawn up. Since 1924 two legal aid societies in 1924 handled 121,000 cases, it is said, and collected \$662,675 for clients.

British procedural methods are superior to American in simplicity and speed, according to Prof. Edson R. Sunderland, University of Michigan Law School. Describing English quickness in empanelling a jury, he said:

"Five minutes before court opens the English clerk draws the names of 12 jurors, usually 10 men and two women. Then the judge comes in, bows to the barristers and the jurors, takes his seat and the trial is on. Just think of the thousands of hours wasted every year in the American courts through our system of empanelling juries."

"The calamity of a new trial is almost unheard of in England. In the year 1924 the clerk of the King's Bench Court sent back two cases for retrial. The lower courts in England do not have the power to order a new trial. New trials are an economic loss. Their frequency here is the most convincing proof of the inefficiency of our trial system."

### Law Called Unprogressive

"The law," he added, referring to the United States, "is not gaining the confidence of this progressive age because it is not progressive."

Changes in the statute law said the annual output of laws could be curtailed by vesting more powers in municipalities. Instancing the practice in legislative states.

The report of the committee on admiralty law showed the United States to be the only maritime nation still holding the rule of equal division of damages in case of collision by mutual fault. All other nations apportion the damages according to the degree of fault, the committee said.

"There is every prospect that a Constitutional amendment will be proposed to the states by the next Congress, changing the date of the presidential inauguration," said the association's special committee on the subject. The association proposes that Congress should start work in January following the general election and that in presidential years the President should be inaugurated in the January following his election.

Court as a Forum

Attacking sensationalism, the use of surprise witnesses, and technical verbiage in the law courts, Mr. Sargent said, the bar association should promote greater simplicity in legal matters. Basing his talk on the "work-a-day experience of a country lawyer," he urged lawyers to make the courts a forum for teaching from day to day respect for the law and the doctrine of good citizenship.

"We may talk," he said, "hour after hour, day after day, to audiences gathered only to hear us talk about the Constitution, its sanctity, the framework of Government set up by

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## SUIT TO REPEAL DAYLIGHT LAW

Farmers Report \$8,000,000 Annual Loss by Operation of Statute

To help counter the attack on daylight saving made by the filing of a bill in equity in the United States District Court yesterday against officials of the Commonwealth to prevent the continuance of the daylight saving law, the board of directors of the Daylight Saving Association of Massachusetts will probably meet next week and decide on their course of action. Walter White, secretary of the association, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today:

"An important subject to be discussed is the retirement law, whereby a postal employee is retired at 65. A resolution will be urged that retirement be based on the matter of service in which case a man could ask for retirement after 30 years' service."

## VERMONT BRIDGE FUNDS PROVIDED

Transfer Made to Take Care of 114 Structures Sought

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 3. (Special)—Because 114 bridges have been asked for this year by the various Vermont towns, to be built with state aid, the State Highway Board has obtained permission to transfer \$50,000 from the highway maintenance fund to the bridge fund, for which the last Legislature made an appropriation of only \$75,000.

The general maintenance fund is \$1,075,000 and will be sufficient to take care of necessary work, although the highway department may have to refuse the requests that come from this time on for extra maintenance work, such as resurfacing jobs that can wait another year.

The request for additional bridges comes in part because the State now pays half, instead of one-third, of the cost, as formerly, and in part because of a change in the law making towns responsible for damages because of weak bridges. No new bridge construction is now approved by the State Highway Department except for structures of standard load capacity of 15 tons.

## LINER SCYTHIA LISTS RECORD PASSENGERS

What is said to be the largest number of passengers to Boston from Europe on one vessel this year will arrive tomorrow from Queenstown and Liverpool when the Cunard Line steamer Scythia docks at East Boston with 249 first class, 329 second class and 408 third class passengers.

## DOWNTOWN OFFICE FOR NORTHEASTERN

The evening school of commerce and finance of Northeastern University, announced today the opening of a downtown office beginning Sept. 8, for the convenience of those who desire guidance as to business education. This office will be located in Room 1206 of the new Chamber of Commerce Building, at 80 Federal Street. It will be open daily except Saturdays between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

Dean Carl A. Smith announced the appointment of E. B. Bostford as instructor of the new course in purchasing offered in co-operation with the New England Purchasing Association. Prior to becoming head of the purchasing department of the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, Boston, he was with Swift & Co., at Kansas City. He has lectured at Boston University previously.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and New England: Partly cloudy tonight; Saturday fair, little change in temperature, moderate west and northwest winds.

### Official Temperatures

(5 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	Temperature
Albany	64
Baltimore	64
Boston	63
Buffalo	62
Calgary	50
Chicago	60
Denver	60
Des Moines	73
Eastport	62
Galveston	80
Hartford	62
Helena	68
Jacksonville	78
Kansas City	60
Los Angeles	60

### High Tides at Boston

(Daylight Saving Time)

Friday, 1:18 p. m.; Saturday, 1:41 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 7:45 p. m.

## PROVINCETOWN

PILOTAGE FIRST LANDING

100-mile round trip to Cape Cod on large wireless-equipped motor launch Dorothy Bradford. Fare—Round Trip \$10.00. Daily 9:30 A. M. Sundays and Holidays 10:00 A. M. Leaving Long Wharf, foot of State St. Daily 9:30 A. M. Sundays and Holidays 10:00 A. M. Daylight Saving Time. Saturday, Sept. 12, boat will leave Boston at 10 o'clock. Last trip, Sept. 14. Tel. Congress 341. Nightboats. Refreshments. Orchestra.

## NORFOLK HOSIERY SHOPS

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## The Salvation Army Fresh Air Camp

"WONDERLAND"

During these hot summer days, the Salvation Army Camp at Sharon affords welcome relief to hundreds of mothers and children living in the crowded tenement districts.

Present funds to carry on this work are inadequate. The opportunity is yours to bring happiness to another needy child.

Send contributions to COL. W. A. McINTYRE, Salvation Army Headquarters, 1 E. Brookline St., Boston, Mass.

## UTILITIES BOARD ELECTION URGED

Appointees More Powerful Than the Appointer, Petition Alleges

Election of the commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities by the people is proposed in an initiative petition filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth by Charles A. Coughlin of Medford and nine other preliminary petitioners. Under the present regulations the Public Utilities Commissioners are appointed by the Governor for five years, one member of the commission being named each year. Mr. Coughlin's proposed law would provide for the election of the commission every two years by the people. The commissioner receiving the largest number of votes would become the chairman of the commission.

After Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, has referred Mr. Coughlin's initiative petition and formal explanation of the law proposed, to the Attorney-General for legal inspection, he will issue the necessary number of petition blanks because under the law an initiative petition cannot go before the Legislature unless it is supported by 20,000 qualified voters of the Commonwealth.

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Business and Investment  
Properties*

**Downtown Realty Co.**

712 Farwell Building, Detroit

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## Ready to Study Way to End Extraterritoriality in China

### Nine Powers Notify Peking of Eagerness for Conferences on Judicial and Tariff Issues

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The nine governments signatory to the Chinese treaty negotiated by the Washington Conference of 1922 have notified the Peking Government in identical notes that they stood ready to appoint commissioners at an early date to consider what steps, if any, may be taken with a view to the relinquishment of the extraterritorial privileges which their nationals in China now enjoy.

The decision of the powers, involving readiness to undertake the investigation of China's judicial system, to appoint delegates to the special conference on Chinese tariff matters, and to consider any reasonable proposal that may be made by the Chinese authorities for a revision of the treaties on the subject of tariff, was announced in an answer to the Chinese note of June 24. At the same time, each of the powers said it desired to impress upon the Chinese Government the necessity of giving concrete evidence of its ability and willingness to respect the safety of foreigners and their property and to suppress disorders and anti-foreign agitation.

**Courts Not Enough**  
In this connection it was made plain to the Chinese Government that the mere establishment of courts and the enactment of laws did not meet the requirements of the situation. "Courts cannot function and develop properly or consistently," the notes said, "without the aid of a stable government, capable and willing to maintain them and enforce their findings and decisions. It is regretted that the inability of the Chinese Government during the past few years fully to enforce the mandate of its authority has made it difficult for the courts and judiciary already established to function in a normal manner."

John Van A. MacMurray, American Minister to China, presented the reply of the Washington Government to the note of June 24, and his colleagues in the Peking diplomatic corps, representing the eight other governments, acted likewise for their respective home offices. The American reply, made public by the State Department, continued:

"The questions of the conventional tariff and the extraterritorial rights under which nationals of the treaty powers reside in China are two of the important questions raised by the Chinese Government's note. It is received consideration at the Washington conference and it is the belief of the Government of the United States that the most feasible method of dealing with them is by a constant and scrupulous observance of the obligations undertaken at that conference."

**Ready to Name Delegates**  
To that end the Government of the United States is ready to appoint its delegates to the special conference on Chinese tariff matters provided for in the treaty of Feb. 6, 1922, and is furthermore willing, either at that conference or at a subsequent time, to consider any reasonable proposal that may be made by the Chinese Government for a revision of the treaties on the subject of the tariff.

Before it can form any opinion as to what, if any, steps can be taken to meet the desires of the Chinese Government, in regard to the question of extraterritoriality and those special safeguards of the treaties under which its nationals

live and conduct their enterprises in China, the Government desires to have before it more complete information than has heretofore been available, and the most feasible way in which the question can be approached and considered is to send to China the commission provided for in Resolution V of the Washington Conference in the expectation that the investigation made by that commission will help to guide the treaty powers to what, if any, steps should be taken as regards the relinquishment, by gradual means, or otherwise, of extraterritorial rights at this time.

**Early Parley Sought**  
My Government is now ready to appoint its commissioners to sit with the commissioners of the other interested governments in accordance with that resolution. It hopes that that commission may be able to begin at an early date its investigation of the existing conditions of the administration of justice in China and to make a report which will serve as a basis for recommendations to be made, in pursuance of the resolution, for the purpose of enabling the governments concerned to consider what, if any, steps may be taken with a view to the relinquishment of the extraterritorial rights.

It was added that China could expect the various powers to modify their treaties with Peking in accordance with the findings of the commission. "In measure as the Chinese authorities demonstrate their willingness and ability to fulfill their obligations and to assume the protection of foreign rights and interests now safeguarded by the exceptional provisions of those treaties."

## ASKS QUINCY LICENSE BOARD BE ABOLISHED

### Bill Follows Overruling of Protest Against Dance Hall

The next Legislature is to be asked to pass a law abolishing a licensing board of the city of Quincy and to delegate its powers to the Mayor and City Council. This action was taken yesterday when Everett R. Trout, State Representative from that city, filed a bill for this purpose.

It is understood that the dissatisfaction with the licensing board of Quincy, especially in the Wollaston section, that city, has been steadily growing since early this summer, when, despite vigorous and organized protest on the part of Wollaston citizens, the licensing board granted to Simon Swig a permit to operate a dance hall in the Quincy Boulevard in the midst of a residential district. Despite the protest of the residents of that district where the dance hall is situated the City Clerk and Chief of Police both voted to grant the license.

Mr. Trout, in explaining his bill, said: "I have introduced this petition and bill, seeking the abolition of the present Licensing Commission in Quincy, at the request of Mayor Barbour and many other citizens. The introduction of this measure I believe to be a decided step in a right direction. In the past legislative bodies have been too prone to delegate their powers to commissions and boards which in time have become autocratic. Our legislative body in Quincy embraces in its membership men representing all wards of the city. They are con-

versant with the needs and desires of their respective communities. The councilors endeavor, so far as is compatible with the city's best interests, to reflect in their official acts, the sentiment of their respective communities. Such a body, exercising the licensing power, would certainly not oppose or run counter to the wishes of the people."

## MOTION PICTURE THEATERS CLOSE

### Two Part-Time Places in Connecticut Discontinue

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 4 (AP)—Closing of the two part-time motion picture theaters and forced discontinuance of periodical film exhibitions by churches and several institutions are two of the latest effects of the operation of the Connecticut motion-picture tax law, and the withdrawal of the film exchanges from this city, according to reports from operators about the State to Eugene Treiber, secretary to the operators' union. Under the present conditions even tax-exempt films cannot be obtained unless they were contracted for.

Owners of 13 Bridgeport motion picture theaters in a meeting yesterday agreed to continue the present state of affairs in spite of the tax. The motion picture men said the programs suffered due to the failure of Boston and New York films to arrive on time.

A statement issued by Frederick H. Elliott, general manager of the Independent Motion Picture Association of America, from the New York office of the organization, says that the association believes the film tax law to be unfair and unpopular with the people of the State, "who naturally must eventually bear the burden."

The statement says it "believes that the entire matter can be left to the state to the judgment and sense of fairness of the people." In the meanwhile the association says it proposes "to co-operate insofar as possible with the motion picture theater owners of Connecticut and the independent exchanges serving theaters in that state."

## OLD CUP DEFENDER TO BE RECONDITIONED

### BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 4 (Special)

The old racing sloop Resolute, defender of the America's cup, is on the stocks at the Herreshoff yards, where she was built for the work preliminary to being changed over into a schooner. The yacht was purchased by a permit to E. W. Clarke, a Philadelphia yachtsman.

The Resolute brought \$15,000 for the syndicate which owned and sailed the yacht, and it is estimated that \$50,000 will be spent in reconditioning the vessel which has been out of commission several seasons.

## Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Van Woner, Wichita Falls, Tex.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cannon, Winwood, I. I.  
Mrs. Mary B. Ackley, Chicago, Ill.  
Franklin Blake, Darien, Conn.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Schuler, Dunbar, N. Y.  
Eugene Schuler, Dunbar, N. Y.  
H. O. Todd, Burlington, Ia.  
Miss L. Potts, Burlington, Ia.  
Lucy H. Schuyler, Clinton, Ia.  
F. R. Ronche, East Orange, N. Y.  
Harry Turner, Tonkers, N. Y.  
Mrs. Betty Howe Lowden, New York City.  
Miss Frederica Bechtold, Queens Village, N. Y.  
Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Kemp, Hollywood, Calif.  
Mrs. Ernestine N. French, Plainfield, N. J.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Coggins, Baltimore, Md.  
Bernard Rosenthal, Brooklyn, Mass.  
Miss T. A. McLennan, Toronto, Can.  
Anne Strong, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Mrs. Matilda R. Moorhouse, Norristown, Pa.  
Mrs. Emma M. duBois, Norristown, Pa.  
Mrs. Ada Stewart, Coffeyville, Kan.  
Mrs. Elliott Rosenberg, Butte, Mont.  
Mrs. Marie Orton Blake, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Mrs. Florence A. Miller, Wheeling, W. Va.  
Abbie F. McRae, Fort Lupton, Colo.

## WOOD HEEL PLANTS RUSHED WITH ORDERS

### Haverhill Factories Seek More Operating Time

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 4 (Special)—Wood heel manufacturers are so rushed with orders for their products, that some of the members of the Haverhill Wood Heel Manufacturers' Union are advocating the operating of factories on Saturday afternoons if permits to do this can be procured from the union agent.

Under permits from the Shoe

Workers' Protective Union the wood heel factories are now operating Saturday forenoons and until 9 o'clock in the evening in several instances. The proposition of some of the manufacturers to start Saturday afternoon work is being frowned upon by union officials and it is not likely that the permit privileges will be extended that far.

The call for experienced help in the wood heel factories is so great that many women who formerly were employed in the plants and who are now married or engaged in other lines of employment are being urged to return to the wood heel making plants.

## NEW G. A. R. LEADER WAS DRUMMER BOY

### John B. Inman, Springfield, Ill., Elected at Grand Rapids

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 4 (Special)—John B. Inman, Springfield, Ill., Civil War drummer boy, was named commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at its final session here. It was moved by the Rev. Bernard Kelly, Topeka, Kan., one of the other candidates, that the election be unanimous.

Mr. Inman, custodian of the Memorial Hall in Springfield, Ill., was elected unanimously.

Other officers chosen include Senior Vice—Commander, Oscar Gates, Michigan; Junior Vice—Commander, William O. Allen, New Jersey; Surgeon-General, John Dillbreath, Massachusetts; Chaplain, John McKinley, Indiana. Members of the organization granted permission to the Sons of Veterans to change the name to Sons of Veterans of the Union Army.

Women's organizations of the G. A. R. passed a resolution urging that Memorial Day be a sacred time when there shall be no sports, but only services of reverence for those who gave their lives for their country. They also desire to make Thanksgiving Day a patriotic holiday as well as a day of thanks for bountiful harvest and prosperity.

The Women's Relief Corps is seeking by resolution to start legislation which will require all teachers in the schools of the United States to take the oath of allegiance to the flag of the country.

## SHOE AGREEMENTS TO BE POSTPONED

### HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 4 (Special)

It has been decided that in view of the fact that the present peace agreement between the Shoe Workers' Protective Union and the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association is to be annulled that the union will not sign any new agreements with independent shoe manufacturers concerning that are not members of the manufacturers' association until the basis of future relations with the association plants has been arrived at.

The officials of the union made this decision to assure uniform conditions in the industry after the first of next year. The manufacturers and union officials are now getting together to discuss the future relations between the two organizations, the first conference being held today. It is expected that the entire industrial situation as it affects the shoe business will be taken up at these conferences.

## BOK GARDEN PRIZES AWARDED

### CAMDEN, Me., Sept. 4 (Special)

Edward Bok has awarded the Bok garden prizes to the following: For the best kept lawn, first prize, \$100, to Mrs. William S. Dyer; second prize, \$50, to Eugene Mitchell. For the best garden, first prize of \$100, to Mrs. Alice Pillsbury; second prize of \$50, to Mrs. Bessie Hall.



"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

Winchester, Ky.

A WOMAN returning to her native town to reside after a number of years' absence, wished to obtain a quantity of good honey. Upon making inquiry she was referred to a man with whom she had been well acquainted in previous years. The honey was ordered and delivered promptly.

As there was no accompanying bill she waited some time, and then, stopping the man one day she asked about the price due for the honey. This elicited a statement that it was his wish that the honey not be paid for, for the following reason, which was told with modesty:

He said he wished to recall an experience of his father, the circumstances of which had probably been related to the woman, with the exception of that which was known only to his own family. During the Civil War these two fathers had been captives in the same war prison, and their previous friendship in civilian life became closer by reason of the honey dealer's father's being faithfully nursed for a long period by his comrade. This part of the story was familiar to the woman.

This man who had been ministered unto so tenderly had told the story to his two children many years before with the request that if at any time there should be opportunity for any kindness, courtesy, or attention to be shown to any of the family of his friend and war comrade, such should be rendered as an expression of abiding gratitude.

With simplicity it was then made plain to the woman that the monetary part of the transaction was made only to subserve the purpose of expressing gratitude. When it was later learned from another source that this man was at that time striving to pay honorable obligations left by his father from the income derived from his farm, the incident emphasized that faith and gratitude go hand in hand.

New York City

A NAUGHT and uncle alighted from an automobile one bright morning and ran up the steps of a town house. A blue-eyed little girl of scarcely more than three summers greeted them at the open door. With a burst of delight she exclaimed, "Oh, I'm going out with you in the car!"

"Oh, no, dear, not this time," they said. "We're going to Daddy and Mother to play golf and you are not big enough for that yet." A wistful expression came into those blue eyes, then after a moment she said, "Well, then I can wave to you from the window."

And so it was that as the car went on its way its passengers looked back at the child smiling radiantly and waving with all her might; doing the next happy thing that she could think of and sending forth the grown-ups with a sweet lesson to ponder.

## WOOD HEEL PLANTS RUSHED WITH ORDERS

### Haverhill Factories Seek More Operating Time

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 4 (Special)—Wood heel manufacturers are so rushed with orders for their products, that some of the members of the Haverhill Wood Heel Manufacturers' Union are advocating the operating of factories on Saturday afternoons if permits to do this can be procured from the union agent.

Under permits from the Shoe

Workers' Protective Union the wood heel factories are now operating Saturday forenoons and until 9 o'clock in the evening in several instances. The proposition of some of the manufacturers to start Saturday afternoon work is being frowned upon by union officials and it is not likely that the permit privileges will be extended that far.

The call for experienced help in the wood heel factories is so great that many women who formerly were employed in the plants and who are now married or engaged in other lines of employment are being urged to return to the wood heel making plants.

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## INCREASE SHOWN IN EMPLOYMENT

### Demand for Labor and Skilled Service Growing, Report Says

Employment conditions in Boston show a substantial improvement for August as compared with the corresponding months in 1922, according to the report issued today by G. Harry Dunderdale, superintendent of the Massachusetts public employment office. Demand for labor increased 9 per cent for the month over a year ago. There was also approximately 9 per cent less demand for August than July. Discussing other aspects of the local situation, the report adds:

The attendance of applicants for employment was recorded as 22,341, a decrease of 270, or 1.2 per cent, from July, but an increase of 2240 or 11 per cent over August a year ago. During the month 1386 service men visited the office in search of employment. Of this number 50 visited the office for the first time and were registered, 186 were referred to employers, and 149 obtained positions.

**Building Trades Active**  
During the early part of the month business was quiet in the men's skilled department and it was only during the last 10 days of the month that there was an increase in the volume of business. The building trades had called for carpenters, painters, plumbers, electricians, roofers, stonemasons, plasterers and sheet metal workers. The greatest difficulty obtained in securing plumbers and plasterers as the market seems to be completely depleted of mechanics in those lines.

Local trades were usually quiet with only a few calls for all-round machinists, tool and die makers, boring mill hands, milling machine operators and bench hands. The printing industry was very quiet with an occasional call for press feeders and pressmen but no demand for compositors. The steam trades had few calls for engineers and firemen, which were quickly filled. The general trades were very quiet with a few calls for chauffeurs, automobile mechanics, rubber mixers and spreaders and a few orders for packers, shippers and factory workers. The demand for laborers and the shipyard has been practically filled.

**Demand for Laborers**  
During the latter part of the month, business in the men's unskilled department showed considerable improvement. There was a good demand for heavy manual laborers also laborers for short jobs. There were a few orders for farm help but very few applicants for that kind of work. The demand for culinary workers in the hotels and restaurants was fairly good with a fair supply of applicants.

The demand for boys for errands, office and factory work has shown a decided improvement but was not heavy enough to take care of the supply.

In the women's departments business continued very quiet with an occasional demand for factory workers. The demand for waitresses was fair and steady. There was a good demand for culinary help in hotels and restaurants with a good supply of applicants.

The number of persons called for by employers was 1218 as compared with 1122 in 1922; 1431 in 1923; 1500 in 1922 and 1345 in 1921.

The number of positions reported filled was 923 compared with 981 in 1922; 1148 in 1923; 1035 in 1922 and 1021 in 1921.

## FOREST PROGRAM EXPANDING

### WESTFIELD, Mass., Sept. 4 (Special)

B. C. A. Galarneau, state forester, has announced that the forest program is being expanded. The number of forest guards is being increased and the program of reforestation is being pushed forward.

## VACATION SPECIAL

### BONNETT BROTHERS

175 Bway 429 Fifth Ave. 2nd Floor. Near Cortland St. Bet. 38 & 39 St. New York City

Mail Orders Filled

Business and Sport Watch for Men and Women

Stirling Silver, new tonneau shape, sets leather strap. This beautiful watch—Set on the wrist, Lustrous Dial, Fine Excellent timekeeper. Made to sell for \$10.00. If this watch were yours for less than \$10.00, money will be refunded.

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# RADIO PROGRAMS

## INTERFERENCE ELIMINATION AS NEXT RADIO DEVELOPMENT

Study of Various Forms of Interference Shows That Most Can Be Overcome With a Great Benefit to "Distance Pulling" and Tone

One of the foremost British radio enthusiasts and practical experimenters is Capt. L. F. Plugg, B.Sc., F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S., and this article, which was written by him, is a call for a clear band of ether for radio-casting, besides being a most comprehensive summary of the problems presented by interference as it is experienced at the present time.

With the improved instruments of today at the receiving and transmitting end, long-distance reception is coming more and more in vogue. At first the marvels of wireless itself rendered the reception of the near station of sufficient interest to content the fan. A change is now noticeable. Listeners are more and more beginning to choose their own programs, they are not always satisfied with the program of the local station—not because it is uninteresting in itself, but because it does not exactly meet the requirements of the particular listener. He therefore reaches out toward another station whose program appeals to him. After doing this for a certain time he finds that his imagination goes still farther afield, it goes overseas, and so does the imaginary reach of his receiving set, toward other countries, other languages, other ideas. Now with what difficulties is he faced? They are varied and numerous.

At first he will be confronted with the difficulty of recognizing the station to which he may be listening. Call signs are not always given out as often as they might be. This can be understood as they become wearying to the local listener and stations are not quite sure to what extent they should cater for their long-distance listeners at the expense of their nearer ones. There are other ways however, by which stations can be identified—one being by their wavelength, which as a rule can be estimated with some approximation on a good receiving set, or even more accurately so with the use of a wavemeter. The other method is to recognize them by the items of their programs if these are available sufficiently in advance, and are within easy reach of all listeners. Happily, both these problems are now solved. Efficient receiving sets are on the market—so are inexpensive wavemeters. The last link has also been provided by the British Broadcasting Company, which has brought out "The Radio Supplement," where the full programs of all the foreign radio-casting stations can be found tabulated with accurate details with regard to the items themselves, and to the times at which they are likely to be heard, and also all the standard data, which long-distance reception requires.

Getting Distance. There are, however, many other difficulties with which the long-distance listener is faced. One of the greatest of these is interference. There is the interference due to oscillation. This is unfortunately on the increase, despite the gallant efforts of Captain Eckerkey who, as we all know, never ceases the study of saying to us all, "Don't Do It." Much could be said about this kind of interference, and I hope to make it the subject of a future article.

Another kind of interference is that caused by stations transmitting on identical or very neighboring wavelengths. Fortunately, this problem is well on its way to be solved; firstly, by the advent of the Super-heterodyne receiver, which is able to isolate stations separated by as little as 15 kilocycles, and secondly, by the excellent work of the Geneva radio-casting conference which has been sitting recently and which is solving the question of allotting wavelengths to European stations. We shall, therefore, in the near future, no longer have two stations transmitting on the same wavelength. Such things will be of the past.

Another interference is also very prevalent, about which unfortunately up to the present little is known, and to which very little can be done in the way of elimination. I am referring to atmospheric, the minute storms in the ether which are otherwise invisible, but which the sensitive receiving set can build up such small variations as to produce music which is played hundreds of miles away, cannot help detecting and amplifying as well. We can only hope that in the future some kind of filter may be devised which will enable an instrument to respond only to the pure continuous wave, and thus eliminate these sudden and unwanted tremors.

A further interference is that of the powerful local station interfering with the weak long-distance one. Here little can be done, and we must rely again on the further perfection of instruments to add to the wonders that the Super-heterodyne receiver can already give under these conditions. It often seems to me that we may possibly be expecting too much from these new discoveries which bring forth so much more than we had ever thought of in our wildest dreams. Have we ever thought

### Other Forms

There is yet another type of interference which we must not forget, of which we begin to have cognition the moment we commence to listen far afield. I refer to electrical interference. These electrical interferences are caused by the vicinity of cables, A.C. mains, telegraph wires, motor generators and the like. The listener who only tunes in the near station is very often unaware of these disturbances. The station to which he is listening is coming in with such strength that it is not necessary for his instrument to amplify the small current on his receiving aerial to any extent. The moment, however, he indulges in long-distance reception and magnifies the infinitesimal and minute variations of potential on the receiving aerial, the unwanted electrical disturbances referred to get unavoidably magnified as well. Here again we must look to the future for the disappearance of electrical disturbances. This can be done by the judicious introduction of condensers and inductances by the owners of the disturbing lines, and an ether clear of this disturbance will no doubt be obtained very soon if all listeners report such disturbances as and when discovered so as to produce a gradual clearance of the ether in this manner.

### Code Harmonies

We now come to the last but most important cause of interference—an interference to radio-casting which simply must be done away with—I am referring to the interference caused by stations transmitting Morse messages both on spark and on continuous waves. What I want to strive for in these words is for a clean ether for a definite and allotted band for telephony. Telephony in wireless has been the newcomer. It has had to accommodate itself wherever it could. It has had to accommodate itself there where its senior, the Morse transmitting station, had already taken up its pitch, and there, under great difficulties it has grown and developed, and the time is already past when it will outgrow its older brother in general use and in importance. Radio-casting stations have done their best to keep away from this annoying interference of Morse signaling. Some have thought it wise to go up toward 2500 meters, others have tried to secure a small band in the neighborhood of 1300 meters, others have even gone down to the bands round about 260 or 270 meters, but wherever they are, wherever they have been, they have met with this interference to long-distance reception, namely, code, code, code. Telephony has a right to live, it has got to live, and it will live, a place must be found for it; it is entitled to a clean piece of ether of its own. Let it then have a definite wave band allotted to it—a band which will be able to contain the reasonable number of stations which it is expected will be in commission within the next two or three years. No Morse transmitting station should be allowed to come within this band. It will be the home of telephony—telephony will be within its own domain.

All this is not impossible. Authorities should move and should be backed by British listeners one and all. And when, in the future, this telephony band will be finally adopted, and when the listener, educated to the disadvantage of oscillation, will be equipped with the modern superheterodyne receiver, he will be faced with the enviable situation of being able to receive any such station as he may desire to bring in by a few simple movements of a pair of dials.

SUNSHINE CURTAINS. Sunshine—a new color in curtains that seems to light up a room even on the shortest winter day. Sunshine marquisettes with gold figures, \$2 pr. Sunshine—elegant in construction, scientific in shading, hand drawn work, \$3.50 and \$7.50 pr.

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co. PORTLAND, MAINE

CHAPMAN NATIONAL BANK. Monument Square, Portland, Maine. COURTEOUS AND EFFICIENT SERVICE. A BANK FOR EVERYBODY.

Women's and Misses' Tailored Velours. IN CHIC NEW STYLES FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR. Velour hats—big favorites this autumn. Smart to wear with street and sports frocks and later on with your fall costume. A wonderful assortment here—new shapes—clever ways of trimming—excellent quality velour.

Choice of the deep rich Autumn colors. Outlet Price \$4.98. Millinery Store—Second Floor.

The Outlet Company. PROVIDENCE. WJAR Broadcasting Station.

SALE of Boys' and Girls' SCHOOL SHOES. \$2.95 and \$3.95. Eight different models offer variety in selection. High-grade quality shoes—sturdy in construction, scientific in shaping and smart in styling.

Albert Steiger Company. A Store of Specialty Shoes. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

### Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4. ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME. CNRA, Newton, N. B. (113 Meters). 8 p. m.—Kiddler's half hour. Aunt Ida. 8:30—Market reports. 9—Studio program. Followed by dance music.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME. CNRT, Toronto, Ont. (437 Meters). 8:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 9:30—Studio program. 10:30—Dance program.

WNAO, Boston, Mass. (590.3 Meters). 8:30 p. m.—WNAO dinner dance. 7—Musical program, organ, recital. Harry Clark and assisting artists. 8:30—Professional entertainers, direction of Burland Spoto. 9—Dance and his orchestra.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (416 Meters). 8:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 9:30—Jean Cant. violinist and singer. Lillian Cant. pianist. 10—Dance and his orchestra.

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## Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

## Old and New at the Royal School of Needlework

**London**  
Special Correspondence  
The exhibition section of the Royal School of Needlework, at Kensington, has been an inspiration to the school, for there are constantly passing through it beautiful examples of needlework of past ages which can be seen and copied. A single piece of old canvas work purchased in the exhibition is now being reproduced upstairs in the form of a complete set of covers for a room.

Some of the point being done is exquisitely fine and well bears comparison with the old. The point of the late Georgian age with the ground of beige canvas left unworked is revived and small pieces of this are inset in pocket squares or framed and hung on the wall. A fine example is a little black silhouette figure that calls for a narrow black frame. Other delightful pieces show massed flowers in miniature. On a pochette, is a modern design of St. George in a fine blue cloak; touches of red are also introduced and the whole is a splendid piece of coloring. Copies of old point being made up into bags on antique silver mounts. One of these was a reproduction of a bag in the Louvre with flowers in soft old blues and pinks on a lighter ground; another was a replica of an old Queen Anne bag.

**"Pusher" Lace Is Revived**  
In the same way the exquisite white work of Queen Anne and Georgian times helps to keep up the high standard of the embroidery in the lingerie section of the school. The models, however, are very up-to-date, a fact in which the school takes great pride. All the latest crepe de Chine and silk lawn garments are trimmed with either filet, especially made to shape in Belgium, or "pusher" lace. The latter was originally a Flemish lace and was made by machine with the pattern outlined by a cordnet or raised thread which was pushed through the net. This lace was later made in England, and there was a great vogue for it about 50 or 60 years ago. The fashion has been revived though the lace is now being made in Nottingham entirely by machinery.

**Cami-Knickers**  
A specialty of the school is a very smart cami-knicker model forming a complete single garment for wearing under an evening gown. It is made of heavy crepe de Chine pleated at the sides and edged with "pusher" lace that has a straight lower edge and an upper one in very high Vandikes. A narrow width of the same material is used at the top and graduated straps on the shoulders. It is in black, cream, pink and mauve. Another model in apricot silk lawn is very effective trimmed with a similar lace with a waved upper edge. In filet-trimmed garments very lovely pale pink crepe de Chine cami-knickers have an upright oblong filet motif inserted in the front and are narrowly pleated at the sides, the pleats being set into fine pointed, flat, lace and lace. There are shoulder straps and girdle of powder-blue georgette. Another model has a shaped yoke of filet with a bird design.

**Nightgowns**  
Threaded ribbons have been seen there. Occasionally a little ribbon tie on the shoulders is used, and narrow georgette girdles and ribbon sashes are seen on nightgowns. The nightgowns in lawn are extremely simple in design, but distinctive, each one having some little characteristic point of its own, generally a sleeve.

## Many New Household Uses for Rubber

THE properties of rubber make it a particularly suitable material for household uses, and it is good to find that manufacturers are realizing this and are producing more and more rubber articles.

Rubber carpets in many beautiful shades are becoming very popular. They compare in price very favorably with cork carpets and linoleum, and are of everlasting wear. Special rubber stair carpet is now obtainable in various colors.

Rubber tiling, too, is much in favor. The "tiles" are laid separately in the same way as the stones of a tile floor, and can be obtained in various shades—black, white, gray, blue, green and grained-marble effect. Rubber tiles may be laid over any existing floor with very little preparation. This style of floor covering is particularly suitable for large entrance halls, churches, institutions, etc. For the cleaning of tiles, rubber and composition floors there is no better tool than a rubber "squeegee," which dries up rapidly any damp part.

Rubber is the favorite material, too, for blind corners, window-sash handles, chain handles, etc., as it eliminates the annoyance and friction of the tapping of wood or earthenware against windows and paint, and is altogether more satisfactory.

**Rubber Mats**  
Among the latest arrivals of great utility must be mentioned a rubber

**GRATITUDE**  
To The Christian Science Monitor readers who last Fall came to me from twenty-one states for TULIP BULBS, I have a few more of the good bulbs for Tulip and other bulb lovers, now, and shall be pleased to tell of them what was said about my initial offering. FORD'S FORTY FLOWER FARM, Lakewood, Ohio.

**CALIFORNIA ARISTOCRAT LEMON SOAP**  
California's golden lemons and pure vegetable oils combined in soap that cleans and refreshes. Abundant lather in hardest water. Delightful shampoos. Minutes extra lemon wash.

Send for sample or for full size cake. J. E. F. DISTRIBUTING CO., 31 E. 1st St., Los Angeles, Calif.

One model has a handkerchief sleeve caught up and tied on the shoulder, another has a cape sleeve. An extremely dainty affair has a net hem at the top beautifully embroidered with roses where it joins the material and tied on the shoulders with pale blue satin ribbon, which also forms a sash. Real Valenciennes lace is used on lawn as filet is too heavy.

The school makes a specialty of simple old-fashioned garments of thicker material for people who do not like present-day styles.

**Throwovers and Centerpieces**  
The daintiest little jackets are of spotted net lined with apricot or mauve silk lawn with caps to match. And another delightful notion is a "throwover" to cover the clothes at night, made of white muslin powdered with tiny pink roses, and similar designs in mauve and blue, edged with ribbon to match.

In the exhibition part of the school are found old embroidered wedding aprons, which are a relic of the time of William and Mary, when girls embroidered an apron and a fichu to wear at their wedding. These lovely old examples of needlework are also used as throwovers, though they are really worthy of a place in a cabinet.

Eighteenth century handkerchiefs, embroidered or trimmed with Limerick, Honiton or other lace, are in demand, but they are used in the center of the table. Several handkerchiefs of the celebrated Countess of Blessington were recently among those on view.

## Dry Scrubbing for Upholstery

The "dry scrub" is almost miraculous in its effect upon upholstery. Two precautions are necessary in using it. The first is that it shall be emphatically a "dry" scrub, and never in the least bit sloppy. The second is not to get the material so damp that the water soaks through the upholstery fabric.

Dissolve half a cupful of finely-shaved neutral soap, or soap chips, in a quart of water. Allow the mixture to stand until it forms a jelly. Then to one pint of water in a bowl add half a cupful of the jelly, and using the fingers or an egg whisk, beat the mixture until it is like shaving lather or shampoo lather. Be sure to get all sections of stringy soapiness about the suds.

With a bristle brush, such as a nail brush, dip into the suds, being careful to get only the dry suds and none of the water at the bottom. Scrub an area of about three square inches, using suds enough to maintain a stiff lather all the time. Then wring a soft cloth, such as a cheese-cloth, out of warm water, and, using a wiping motion, remove the suds from the material. The object is to wipe up the soap, not to force it into the fabric. Be sure to get all sections up by this method of rinsing, or else the nap will be sticky.

Keep not more than three square feet of the material under treatment at a time and as soon as the scrubbing and rinsing of the three square feet in three-inch sections are finished as directed, go back to the first area, if the material is velvet, plush or velours, and smooth the pile. To do this use a soft bristle brush and rub lightly, finishing just stroke with an upward motion to fluff the pile.

The "dry scrub" will take off most of the spots common to upholstery and freshen any fabric wonderfully.

lining for the sink. This prevents much noise and many breakages, and is easy to keep clean. Special rubber mats can also be obtained to place in the washing-up bowl or sink bottom as a safeguard against china breakages.

The non-slip bath mat is another excellent device. When there is water in the bath the mat adheres by suction to the bottom, providing a comfortable surface for the bather.

Rubber mats in various colors and designs can also be obtained for use in the house. Such a mat is particularly useful for the worker to stand upon when washing-up or performing some other such operations, and for nursery ablutions.

**Acquaintance in the Kitchen**  
A rubber cleaning block for polishing silver is excellent, as its soft and velvety surface is a sure safeguard against scratching or otherwise damaging the surface of the silver.

A very practical garment in the

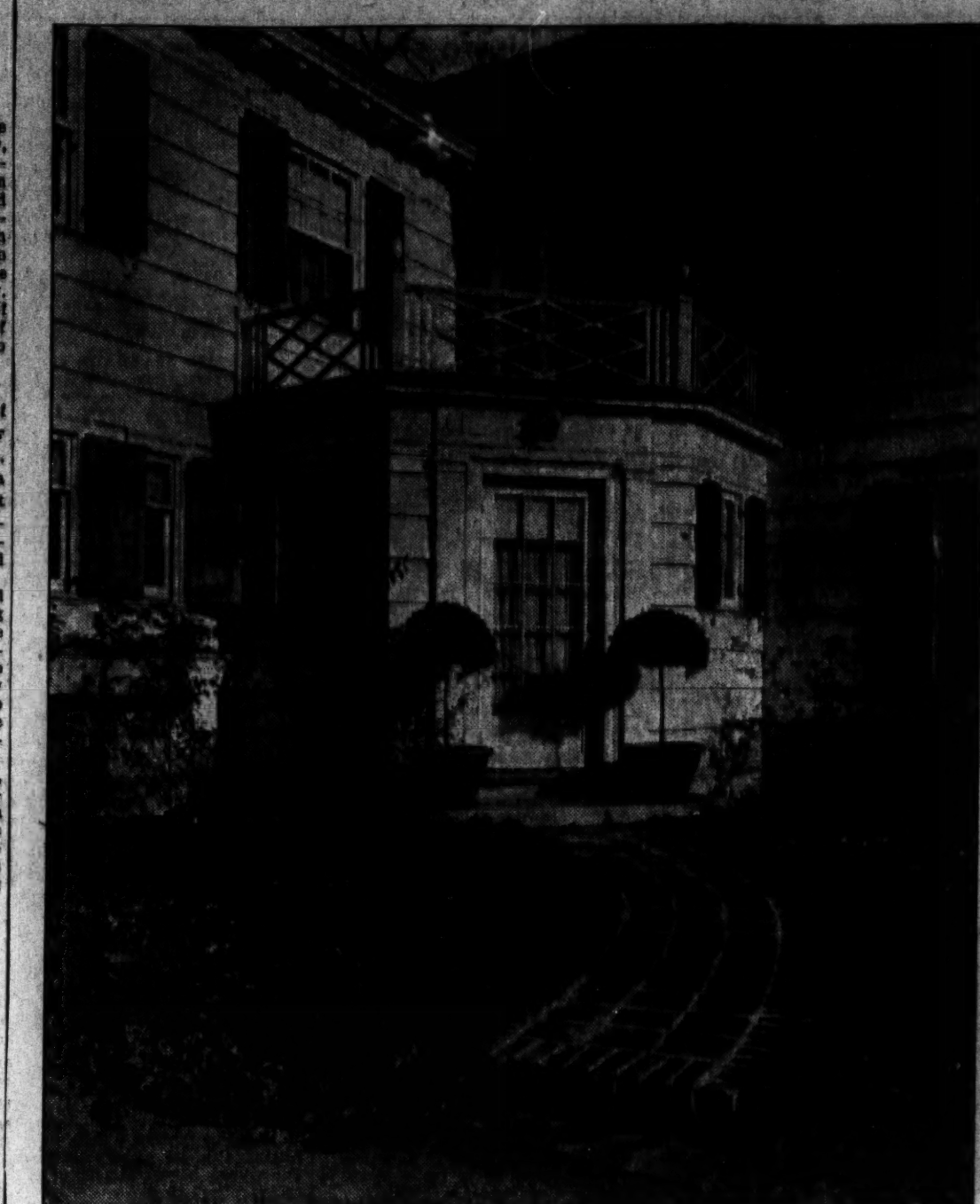
**FAMILY EXPENSE BOOK**  
Gives you a record of all your family expenses. Handy, pocket size. 50c. W. W. BARRY, SEALE & CO., 100 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

**Travelers CARRY INSTANT INTERPRETER**  
Pocket Chart for the Pocket. In French or Spanish. Eliminates necessity of learning these languages. Useful for all emergencies. Sent for \$2.00. S. C. HATT, 111 E. 4th St., N. Y. C.

**NEAL OBSTACLE GOLF**  
The Latest Lawn Game

The Obstacle Golf Game, one of the obstacles in the new and interesting game, has been placed everywhere.

THE MASON MFG. COMPANY, South Paris, Maine



This Doorway is a Beautiful and Novel Idea Which Welcomes the Visitor with a Promise That the Family Within Thinks Out Problems in an Individual Way

## A Semi-Hexagonal Entrance for a Colonial House

"SMART as paint" is this side entrance, tucked away in the angle of a Colonial house at the junction of the main portion and the wing. The pictorial quality of the composition makes the first appeal and the very real charm of the design, intrinsically the fancy. Moreover, the practical space-saving value which the construction bears to the general scheme is worthy of consideration in the case of dilemmas.

Such an angled entrance is admirably adapted to a corner house where large living quarters are demanded. It allows a convenient disposition of floor space and proves a delightful and entirely appropriate feature for a house of Colonial design.

The semi-hexagonal vestibule may be treated in elegant fashion and the exterior shown in the illustration has wide siding, a typical Colonial cornice, and solid wood shutters, with quaint pine tree cutouts scaled to suit the proportions of the entrance. It fits into the ensemble in a peculiarly ingratiating manner and

forms by no means the least interesting detail of the entire house design.

Another charming and sympathetic is the setting with the prim boxwood shrubs in terracotta tubs flanking the doorway, and the brick wall, laid in a rompicric, leading up the path to the hospitable doorway.

Accustomed as one is by habit and tradition to the formal dignity of the typical Colonial entrance, any departure from accepted standards may seem to the stickler for tradition too radical, but on the contrary, the disciple of art must welcome every fine personal expression introduced by an architect.

## Aesthetic Food

So-called tea-room dishes are favorites because they are at once the richest and simplest of food. Fortunately it is not necessary, in order to obtain these confections, always to eat among the resplendent decorations of the rooms which serve them. Entertaining through these surroundings are upon special occasions, home also satisfies many moods and conditions. By aid of a volume called "Tea Room Recipes," by Lenora Richards and Nora Trevelyan (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., \$3), one may enjoy cheer and the simple, entrancing, vegetable, salad, breads and sweets which make meals a veritable party. Moreover, by studying the menus

rubber apron for use in the kitchen and house. This apron can be quickly cleaned with a damp cloth, and it thus saves the expense of laundering. The apron has a gingham surface of varying patterns and colors, and is quite an ornamental as well as useful garment.

A rubber mop for sink work has many points of advantage over the usual cotton-headed variety, as it does not get slimy or clogged, and can very easily be kept clean. As a companion and aid to the mop there is also a triangular rubber plate scraper, which quickly and efficiently removes the scraps of food from plates and dishes before they are washed, thus facilitating the task of washing-up.

**DELPHINIUMS**  
Do you know the joy of seedling? Have you ever noticed a flower plant with lovely purple flowers? They run a long scale of color from white to deep purple. They have many uses in the garden. They are easy to grow. They are beautiful. They are useful. They are easy to grow. They are beautiful. They are useful.

**WINGS DELPHINIUM GARDEN**  
Box 2246, Portland, Oregon

**SLIPPERETTES**  
For Travel or Home. Made of the softest velvet and finest lace. Slipperettes give you wonderful comfort at home or abroad, and may be folded into a flat case for easy carrying. Order a pair today. Check or money order.

**A. M. ESTABROOK**  
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**PLAN BOOK**  
with over 200 excellent illustrations. 100 Homes of All Types, costing \$5000 to \$25,000. Many are winning designs. All have architectural details. A book of immense value to the home builder. Price \$1.00. Library Edition \$2.00. S. C. HATT, 111 E. 4th St., N. Y. C.

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\$3.00. Send for sample. No. 1. Steel engraved—most an artistic. Fine. Your name and two-line address engraved in a shining steel. No. 2. Steel engraved—most an artistic. Fine. Your name and two-line address engraved in a shining steel. No. 3. Steel engraved—most an artistic. Fine. Your name and two-line address engraved in a shining steel.

**THE SEBASTOL CO.**  
711 E. 1st St., Boston, Mass. Established 1892

## Out of the Tin Can and Into the Oven

The frying pan is not the only method of heating up tinne meats, though some cooks seem to consider it so. Perhaps it is because a skillet is so easily grabbed by the handle and set on the stove. Leave the fry pan for viands that are really delicious when browned on hot iron and consider the possibilities of the oven for the second cooking of tinne meats.

**On the Stoves**  
The writer's country store cupboard carries in stock pot roast, corned beef, lamb stew, sausages and chipped beef. Chicken and tongue are for dress-up meals, but these listed are for everyday use. With fresh meat markets top miles away, it has been necessary to utilize canned meats when a vegetarian dinner was not desired. Very good meals can come out of tin cans.

## Care of Bedsteads

Brass bedsteads must never be cleaned with soda or kerosene. The best thing is to use oil, which should be applied with a rag and then polished off with a chamois leather. If the brass is very soiled this operation may require to be repeated. To remove grease marks a little finely crushed whiting rubbed on with a flannel does wonders.

There is a right and a wrong way for cleaning and keeping every bedstead in good order, and it is in using these methods that often spoils the appearance of the bed.

**Wood Bedsteads**  
Boiled linseed oil should be used for an oil bedstead. This feeds and cleanses the wood. The oil is applied with an old soft rag or flannel following the grain of the wood. It is then polished off with a chamois leather or a pad covered with velvet.

However, not alone to the woman of home proclivities is this book dedicated, but also to managers of restaurants and clubs.

In connection with each recipe appears a table giving when these are differently expressed—both the amounts and weights of the ingredients and the number of servings provided by them. Blank spaces are left to be filled in with unit costs and total costs according to local and seasonal conditions.

**Enameled Bedsteads**  
There are still many black enameled bedsteads of sheet iron, and these are best cleaned by rubbing briskly with a cloth slightly moistened with paraffin. Plenty of rags should be used so that all traces of paraffin may be rubbed off. When this is done, polish with a good furniture cream in the usual manner.

White enameled bedsteads should be treated as soon as any soil appears. In hot water wring out a white cloth thoroughly and pour on to it a few drops of paraffin. Work this well into the cloth and apply firmly to the bedstead. This done, wash with cold soap and warm water, care being taken that the bedstead is not made too wet. Rinse with tepid water and rub dry. This method of cleaning may also be used on white enameled beds upon which decorations are painted.

**Spring and Mattresses**  
The rusty parts of a spring mattress should be rubbed with emery paper to remove the rust, the whole afterward being cleaned with paraffin, especially the wooden parts. Finally, the mattress should be rubbed with sweet-oil and put out of doors to air.

Stains of all kinds upon these mattresses may be removed with a paste made from fuller's earth and sand de Cologne, cream of tartar or salt and the juice of a lemon. Apply any of these mixtures to the stain and brush it off, giving, if necessary, a second application.

**Deming Ironer**  
Does ALL the Ironing  
Divided gas burner or electric heating unit saves gas or electricity. Deming Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O. General Appliances Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

**Secrets of Successful CAKE Making**  
New book tells everything you need to know about making cakes, cookies, pastries, etc. If you want to make perfect cakes, this book is for you. It tells you the secrets of successful cake making. Only 50c.

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An Achievement of Modern Science. Invest \$1.00. Save \$10.00.

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## Out of the Tin Can and Into the Oven

The mixture should be soured and browned in bacon fat and no water added if one likes a hash that falls slightly apart on the plate. Some people think it is not hash unless it is chopped fine, cemented together with water, and turned in the pan like an omelet. That's all right for those who like it thus.

A corned beef pie is made in a deep baking pan with an under and upper crust of cooked macaroni and the contents of a can of tomatoes poured over it. Corned beef is also good curried and served with rice.

**What to Do With Canned Sausages**  
Sausages in tin cans or glass jars are a fairly new development. They may be broiled and served with baked or mashed potato, or roasted in brown cabbage, which is prepared by shredding it and browning (but not burning) it in a scorching hot skillet, and adding water for stewing till tender. Sausages go well with baked beans, but a specially nice way of cooking them is to lay them on the top of a baking dish full of sliced apples or bananas and baking the dish in the oven till the sausages are crisp and the fruit is tender. Soaked-out evaporated apple can be used this way when fresh fruit is unavailable. However, sausages are served, mustard should accompany them.

**Lamb Stew**  
Lamb stew is to be had in tin cans. Opened and simply heated, it is not really bad, but artistically treated, it is excellent. It needs the addition of onions, carrots, turnips. In such a vegetable stew the lamb stew from the tin can assumes the proper relative importance. A few walnut meats added is a foreign accent.

**Chipped Beef**  
Chipped beef is chipped beef whatever one does to it, but if one tries to eat it as is, one can cover it with brown gravy instead, made with a bouillon cube.

Make a sauce of a tablespoonful of melted butter, a tablespoonful of flour and half a cupful of hot water, adding the water gradually so that the sauce will not lump. Add salt, pepper and a bouillon cube. Stir in the chipped beef. This goes well with rice, noodles or potatoes.

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## DIAMOND FIELD REFORM SOUGHT

Government Investigators Find Poor Conditions and Make Recommendations

KIMBERLEY, July 22 (Special Correspondence).—The lure of the diamond diggings in South Africa is hard to resist. Every few months some prospector makes a fortune and on a ground hitherto regarded as barren, and immediately there follows a rush of white men and their families to the new El Dorado. The Government proclaims the area, diggers get out their claims, thousands of natives are brought in to help in the search for precious stones, and in a few days a new township appears.

But the fortunes are for the few, and the disappointments for the many. Lately there have appeared in the newspapers articles hinting at the ugly and sordid conditions on these alluvial diamond diggings, and the South African Government accordingly appointed a committee to investigate.

This committee, of the Advisory Council of Labor, has now issued its report, which complains of the insufficient educational facilities for children. The committee is of opinion that 40 per cent of diggers' day would make good on farms with Government assistance. It is pointed out that 90 per cent of the diggers are Dutch-speaking South Africans. If the diggings must continue to exist, the report says, steps must be taken to effect improved conditions.

**Suggestions for Improvement**

The committee recommends: The careful regulation of the public diggings. That is, issuing of diggers' certificates should be limited to a central council. That children of school age should not be allowed on diggings where there are no educational facilities. That the conveyance of liquor to the diggings should be discontinued. That the tenant farmer system be extended to persons on the diggings.

The report states that "the conditions on the diggings are sordid; poverty of the worst kind is met there. At most 2 per cent of the men make a fortune, and in most cases the fortune slips through their fingers. Only 25 per cent make a decent living; 10 per cent make some sort of living; and quite 63 per cent sink into increasing distress. There are also many cases of persons who came to the diggings with a little, but who possess nothing today."

(Most diggers do not remain in one spot for long, says the report, and it proceeds:

**Liquor is Outstanding Evil**

"The result of all this roaming about and poverty is that the homes—if indeed they can be called such—of the vast majority of these people are usually of the sordid, pathetic description. Their food and clothing are scanty in the extreme. Water is usually scarce and has to be purchased, and these people mostly live in small groups. The natives who work there live apart, but they are not far from the outskirts of the camps. No hygienic measures are adopted.

"In the diggers' camps an abundance of liquor is to be had, although no licensed bar exists, except that at the Kampsburg diggings, near Vereeniging. The liquor is obtained from licensed liquor dealers in the nearest village and assiduously delivered at the diggings. A considerable portion of the men's earnings of these people is spent on liquor.

"We have the best grounds for believing that the moral conditions of these people leave much to be desired; although we can frankly testify that conditions are no worse among the diggers in this respect than in the slums of our large towns and villages.

**Gambling is Rampant**

The greatest evil on the diggings is the gambling spirit, which is more prevalent there than anywhere else in the country. This spirit takes such a hold of the people that they become wholly disinclined for, and even incapable of doing any other work. They wish to become rich in the quickest, easiest way. The children imitate this spirit and are led into wrong paths."

This committee traveled to the various diggings in the Transvaal and in the Cape and made their investigations on the spot. They estimated from the various funds that were reported that the average earnings of a digger worked out at \$11.16 per month. There are fully 700 white adults on the diggings in the Transvaal and quite 1350 children of school age. Also there are 6300 natives in the service of the diggers. On the diggings in the Cape Province there are 2170 registered diggers, 6000 white adults and 1300 children of school age and 6000 natives. The output and proportionate wages per digger are the same as in the Transvaal.

Fully 50 per cent of diggers are those who, possessing nothing, proceed to the diggings with their families in order to eke out an existence; 15 per cent are company diggers who have been sent by others and financed to dig on a share basis; 10 per cent are visitors temporarily "trying their luck" and 25 per cent belong to the ranks of the professional digger class.

## TASMANIAN PRODUCE DELAYED BY STRIKE

HOBART, Tas., Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence).—The shipping strike has tied up produce vessels at a time when there are good markets on the mainland for all that can be supplied. There are 200,000 sacks of agricultural produce awaiting shipment. Some cargo vessels have been kept running by volunteer labor. There is some unemployment at the present time, and the strike is intensifying the situation. From what can be gathered there is very little, if any, sympathy with the seamen.

Senator Ogden of Tasmania is the only one who has denounced the strike, and voted for government measures to deal with it. He has now been threatened with expulsion from the Australian Labor Party.

## STORIES

### The Goldfish

IT HAD rained for two whole days, and Chinkie, the little Chinese doll, who sat all day long among the cushions on his dear lady's couch, wanted sunshine. The rain never made Chinkie unhappy, for he was a very cheerful mite, but he thought the sun made everything look more beautiful. It was so golden and rich looking, while rain was gray and uninteresting. Some people might like rain, but the glorious sunlight was one of Chinkie's delights.

He sat in a brown study, wondering where in all that steady down-pour of rain he could find sunshine. Suddenly he remembered the house on the Chinese rug, where his friend Miss Yellow Aster and Honorable Father lived. Once when it rained he had visited this lovely little house, and he remembered how the whole place radiated sunshine. He had found the spot where he knew the sun would be shining, and it did not take him long to start.

By the time he reached the hospitable residence of Honorable Father and Miss Yellow Aster he was pretty wet, but his face beamed as Miss Yellow Aster pushed back the sliding door, and in happy surprise, graciously said:

"Oh, Mr. Chinkie-Ling, you are most, most welcome, Honorable Father and I feel much flattered. Please, please enter. I will get dry covering for your feet."

Chinkie left his funny, wooden shoes outside the door, and stepped into a room which glowed with happiness and cheer.

"Oh, please, put your feet in Honorable Father's sandals," Miss Yellow Aster said, running across the room with two odd-looking pieces of matting with hands across the front to hold the toes.

Honorable Father, who sat near by playing with some goldfish in a lovely round bowl, laughed because the sandals were so big for Chinkie, but Chinkie was too happy to care whether they were big or not. He

## Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

EARNINGS reports recently made public indicate that the large roads almost without exception are making a better showing than in 1924. As the amount of freight tonnage increased during the first six months of the year only 3.8 per cent over the amount carried in 1924, while passenger business in general decreased, the earnings of the railroads can be traced only to more economical and efficient management.

Although the 5 1/2 per cent return held by the Interstate Commerce Commission is not yet being earned, the statistics indicating a return on property investment of about 4 1/2 per cent, the fact remains that since 1920, when the roads were returned to private operation, each year has been a financial statement. In the intervening years net earnings have steadily increased, while operating ratios have decreased. This statement can be traced to the fact that the emphasis placed upon the railroads has been to increase efficiency, by reducing the figure through greater economy, the earnings may possibly be expected to increase, assuming the volume of traffic to remain constant.

In the west, the carriers are not making as favorable a showing, with the outstanding example of the Atchafalaya. In presenting their plan for a 5 per cent freight rate increase to the Interstate Commerce Commission, it was alleged that even with this increase in revenue, their net return, based on the longer and heavier haul, would amount to only 4.62 per cent. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific, however, are doing well.

The New England roads, only recently recovered from their financial straits, are progressing satisfactorily, notably the Boston & Maine. For the first seven months of the year this road, with approximately the same gross earnings as in 1924, increased its net \$1,250,000. The southern roads are also making a good showing, particularly Southern Railway. With the western situation adjusted, the railroads will be in the best position of a decade or more.

**Buy Belgian Rails**

The example of Henry Ford in buying rails in Belgium for his railway, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, has not been followed by any other American railway. While this is to be expected, the fact remains that Mr. Ford saved \$10 a ton on 1415 tons of rails, or \$14,150 after all charges were paid.

Complete data on this transaction has been in the public mind for some time, and a saving of 25 per cent of the purchase price was effected by buying them abroad, or \$10 a ton below the cost in the United States. This saving resulted even after 4000 miles of ocean freight charges had been deducted, together with a customs duty of \$3.40 a ton, the rails being laid down at the docks of the Ford plant at Detroit in a vessel direct from Antwerp at a price about 10 per cent below the product could be brought from Pittsburgh mills and laid down at the same place.

As these were 30-pound rails, the one shipped carried sufficient rail to replace 14 miles of existing rail, or nine miles of single track line, at an economy of \$1500 a mile of line.

**Signal Installation**

The Seaboard Air Line, which has never used automatic block signals before, is planning to equip its line from Richmond to Hampton, N. C., 210 miles, with automatic blocks ordered from the Union Switch & Signal Company. The absence of automatic blocks on the Seaboard has slowed up train movements, particularly in the district to be protected by this initial installation.

At Southern Pines station it is not unusual to see a heavy freight train stopped on the grade approaching that point for train orders and on the entire division, which is single-track, the train movement has been slowed up by the absence of signals.

A signal department is being organized under the supervision of S. D. Paquette, chief engineer of the road, and further progress in signaling the line is expected. The Atlantic Coast Line—the Seaboard's principal competitor—states that its entire line from Richmond to Jacksonville is now equipped with automatic block signals. Executive officials and staff are

had arrived at a very interesting moment and was most anxious to see what Honorable Father and Miss Yellow Aster were doing with the goldfish.

After the tiny maid had removed the remains of a hot drink and rice cakes, Honorable Father took out from the sleeve of his gorgeous kimono a dear little gray kitten, which had apparently been asleep in the comfortable folds of that big sleeve, and began rubbing its eyes as if surprised at being disturbed.

Chinkie laughed and laughed as the kitten stumbled sleepily around Honorable Father's lap. Suddenly it became aware of the bowl of goldfish which was near by on the floor where they were sitting.

"Watch carefully," Honorable Father said to Chinkie as the kitten walked slowly toward the bowl. It reached up, and somewhat hesitatingly put one of its paws on the rim of the bowl. Seeing such a strange creature so close to them, the goldfish raced about madly. Then Miss Yellow Aster held up a warning finger and said:

"Down, down, kitten; you do not want to harm those beautiful, beautiful goldfish."

As if ashamed, the kitten got down and crawled slowly back to Honorable Father's lap, where it sat and looked at Miss Yellow Aster as if saying, "I'm sorry."

Miss Yellow Aster then told Chinkie that they were training the kitten to keep away from the beautiful goldfish, and were just beginning to succeed after many weeks of work. At first it almost jumped into the bowl, but now it only went near the edge. Turning toward the goldfish, who were swimming around more quietly, Miss Yellow Aster said, in a caressing voice:

"Oh, you foolish little fish, didn't you know I was here and would never allow anything to hurt you?"

That night as Chinkie fell asleep he knew that the sunshine he always saw in the house of Honorable Father and Miss Yellow Aster was just the warmth of their kind hearts.

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## MOTOR COMPETITION TROUBLES TASMANIA

Problem, as Elsewhere, Is That of Transportation

HOBART, Tas., Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence).—The advent of motor driven vehicles in Tasmania has brought its problems here as elsewhere. These may be described as threefold. In the first place the competition with the railways, previously a Government monopoly, has become so severe that the revenue has been seriously reduced; secondly, the roads of which there are 12,000 miles, have become so cut up through the excessive traffic that it is estimated that an immediate expenditure of at least \$1,000,000 is necessary as a first installment to make a job of them; in the third place they have brought a problem for the road engineer, as the ordinary macadamized road will not stand up to the traffic.

All sorts of experiments are being made, each of course, are more or less costly. A. oval commission has been set up by the Government to get to the bottom of the problem and make recommendations. It is safe to say that improved roads will increase the competition with the railways.

The commissioner of railways in giving evidence before the Royal Commission suggested a motor tax of 2 1/2 per cent on cars competing with the railways. At the present time the motor tax yields \$20,000 per year, which with other money is spent on road maintenance.

Numerous changes in schedules to Adirondack, northern New England and Canadian points will be made by the New York Central, occurring between the period 12 September 12 to 30 and present time-tables will be unreliable after the former date. Several resort trains are to be discontinued, but through cars will still be operated in connection with regular trains.

The Chicago Great Western and Missouri-Kansas-Texas now operate a through sleeper, Twin Cities to Texas points, via Des Moines, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Muskogee and Dallas to Houston.

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are given a large, well-lighted room with a bath while you enjoy the  
utmost in hotel service and accommodation.  
If you are seeking a place that will be an ideal home for you and your  
family, you will find the Copeland apartments all that you have wished  
for. No detail has been spared in making them attractive and comfortable.  
The Copeland Apartments and Hotel will entertain guests every evening except Mon-  
days. North Side buses stop in front of Hotel and Cafeteria and elevated lines  
are but a block and a half distant.

Phone SUNNYSIDE 7000



## The MONTEREY

IN A QUIET residential district of the North  
Side, near the lake, yet convenient to the  
loop, is a most pleasant place to live. Hotel  
rooms for permanent or brief residence occupy  
one part and charming two and three-room  
kitchenette apartments are in another. An  
attractively planned cafe provides food of  
excellent excellence at reasonable cost. Every  
room and apartment has both tub and shower.  
Let us send a descriptive folder

6200 Glenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois  
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RATES: \$2.50 per day and up.

## The Virginia

EUROPEAN FIREPROOF

One of Chicago's most comfortable  
residential and transient hotels. Ten min-  
ute walk to shops and theaters.  
Room and bath \$3.00 per day.

## The St. Charles

NEW ORLEANS

"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"  
One of America's "old hotels"  
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd.  
Prop.

## ALABAMA

Mobile's  
NEW HOTEL ST. ANDREW  
(Next to Battle House)

New Ownership New Methods New Welcome  
New Service MODERN RATES  
Special Facilities and Attractions  
Tourist and Commercial Trade  
IRVING-LEITCH CO., Inc.  
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## GEORGIA

## Henry Grady Hotel

ATLANTA, GA.

200 Rooms, 100 Bath, Fireproof, Opened  
Nov. 15, 1924. Circulating Hot Water  
Free Cellar Pan. Rates: \$2.50 and up.

## MICHIGAN

## Hotel Tuller

DETROIT

300 Rooms—400 Bath  
Room Tariff \$1.50 and upward  
Restaurant Large Cafeteria  
Two Shop and Fountain Rooms

## CALIFORNIA

## New Hotel Rosslyn and Annex

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

5TH AND MAIN STREETS

Rates Per Day, European Plan

Rooms	Dorms
50 rooms	\$1.00
100 rooms	\$1.50
150 rooms	\$2.00
200 rooms	\$2.50
250 rooms	\$3.00
300 rooms	\$3.50
350 rooms	\$4.00
400 rooms	\$4.50
450 rooms	\$5.00
500 rooms	\$5.50
550 rooms	\$6.00
600 rooms	\$6.50
650 rooms	\$7.00
700 rooms	\$7.50
750 rooms	\$8.00
800 rooms	\$8.50
850 rooms	\$9.00
900 rooms	\$9.50
950 rooms	\$10.00
1000 rooms	\$10.50

"Largest Popular-Priced Hotel on the Pacific Coast"

## Write for Free Copy of "SPOTS TO SEE IN SAN FRANCISCO"

Financier's Wharf, Old Room,  
Older Field, President's Quarters,  
all of the stories of the city  
have given the Financier's  
romantic interest to tourists.

## Hotel Bellevue

Geary at Taylor - San Francisco

San Francisco's  
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nia's high tradi-  
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All outside rooms  
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Dining Room  
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M. A. Lewis, Owner

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BATH \$3 to \$6  
FROM \$3 to \$6  
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POST STREET AT STOCKTON  
SAN FRANCISCO

## MERRITT JONES HOTEL

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Ocean Park, Calif. Marine & Speedway  
A Real Home for Refined People  
Cafe of Superior Excellence  
DR. J. M. GLAZER, Owner  
ROBERT W. MOSHER, Mgr.  
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## Hotel Glendale

Glendale, California

30 minutes from Los Angeles  
New-Fireproof-Fine Cafe  
100 Rooms from \$1.50 to \$6.00  
45 Apartments from \$7.50 up  
O. SUMNER WATTS, Resident Manager

## VENICE

Restful

## HOTEL CADILLAC

"BRANDLIN'S"

Ocean Front and Outlet Avenue  
CHERRY CAFE in connection  
A la Carte and Table d'Hôte

## MOTOR TOURS

## VACATION MOTOR TOURS

De Luxe  
Parlor Observation  
Coaches  
"Berkshires"

THREE-DAY WHITE MOUNTAIN TOUR  
Every Friday, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.—including  
Hotel Room and Meals, beginning  
at 8 P. M. on Friday, 8 A. M. on  
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## UNDER CITY HEADINGS



## ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

**MAINE**

**Auburn**

HERE, are many arguments in favor of our hand-tailored and compared with machine-made clothes.

**A. L. PIPER, Tailor**  
Auburn, Me.

**F. BARTLETT & SON**  
DRY AND FANCY GOODS  
Where honest merchandising is a cherished tradition  
46-48 Court Street, Auburn, Maine

**Lewiston**

**DAVIS HAIR STORE**  
Specialists in Permanent Waving  
Manicuring, Shampooing, Marcell Waving,  
Toilet Supplies  
123 Lisbon Street  
LEWISTON, MAINE Tel. 1906

**Portland**

**MISS FILES Says:**  
The New Fall Model Hats are more stylish than ever. See them at the

**J. R. LIBBY COMPANY**  
PORTLAND, MAINE

**MASSACHUSETTS**

**Boston**

**"MOCAN"**  
—INC—

Trunks, Suit Cases, Traveling Bags,  
Week-End Cases, Fitted Cases,  
Writing Cases, Umbrellas,  
Luggage of Every Description

**LEATHER GOODS SHOP**  
226 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.  
Tel. B. 1460 Repairing

**EADIE'S**  
46 Gainsboro Street, Boston  
Groceries, Delicatessen, Meat, Fish,  
Poultry, Bakery, Vegetables  
Everything to eat.  
We deliver everywhere.  
Call us up—Back Bay 5082  
"We appreciate your patronage"

**T. G. BUCKLEY CO.**  
"Since 1880 Boston's Old Reliable  
Meat and Sausage Firm"

Our Own Modern Fireproof Warehouse  
containing 1500 Private Locked Rooms.  
Office and Warehouse 690 Dudley St.  
Boston

**Leighton-Mitchell Co.**  
Builders  
99 Chaucery Street, Boston  
Tel. Beach 7770-7771

**Back Bay Typewriter Exchange**  
Rebuilt typewriters, sold, rented, repaired.  
Agents Corona, Remington, Underwood  
Portables  
324 Boylston St., Bryant and Stratton Bldg.

**Symphony Art Store**  
—Developing and Printing—Gifts—Stationery  
—Films—Two blocks from church  
Picture Frames and Picture Framing Cakes  
275 Huntington Ave. B. B. 7202

**Old Jewelry Bought**  
**WILLIAM A. THOMPSON CO.**  
Pay good prices for diamonds, pearls, precious  
stones, gold, platinum.  
125 THOMPSON STREET  
Opposite Park Street Church

**C. A. BONELLI & CO.**  
270 Massachusetts Avenue  
Furnish fine line hand-embroidered Handker-  
chiefs, 50c to \$5.00, fast color Irish linen,  
embroidered, 25c, 4 for \$1.00.

**KRUTT, Tailor**  
"FOR BETTER CLOTHES"  
Foreign and Domestic Woollens  
50 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

**Little Bldg. Stationery Shop**  
**HELEN J. KIRKES**  
Office Supplies, Stationery and Engraving  
Personal Greeting Cards  
80 Boylston St. 2nd Floor

**Huntington Shoe Repairing Co.**  
**CHARLES BOURLOUKAS**  
Perfection in shoe repairing and a  
polish that pleases and lasts  
297 Huntington Ave., opp. N. M. C. A.

**SILK UNDERWEAR**  
**SILK HOSIERY**  
**SPENCER CORSET SHOP**  
MRS. MARY L. H. WOOD  
Successor to Miss B. W. Logan  
DRESSER MADE BY MISS MAURER  
482 Boylston Street Room 210

**ALADD**  
**CANDY SHOP.**  
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## EDITORIALS

While the address of Charles Evans Hughes in Detroit was directed, ostensibly, to the members of the American Bar Association, it was, unmistakably, intended as an appeal to the intelligence of a much larger and possibly a less discriminating audience. Eloquently and convincingly the speaker

took up the defense of human liberties as those liberties are defined and vouchsafed under laws enacted as the expression of what he defined as the "democratic will," against what he declared to be the increasing menace of intolerance. "Liberty and law," he said, "are a combination which our political alchemists seem to find increasing difficulty in successfully achieving." He continued: "We call ourselves ministers of justice, but we are reminded that the justice to be administered is the justice according to law—the expression of the democratic will."

The demand of the times is for greater liberty, fuller freedom, unrestrained license in some instances. No wonder that it is difficult for those who frame, as well as those who attempt to interpret the laws, to measurably provide for the wise and equitable protection of human rights. The time has passed in the progress of mankind when it was possible for each individual to do as he pleased, without regard for the rights and privileges of others. Society has become compact. The open roadway is crowded with those bent upon pursuing their various courses, and in the maze the right of way will be contested unless strict traffic regulations are observed. Thus it may be that the intolerance which it is sought to avoid is not always to be regarded as intolerance. Fifty years ago it would have seemed ridiculous had a traffic officer stood at street or highway intersections with authority to arrest all travelers who dared to disregard his directions or orders as to how they should proceed. But today, except by the few who jealously insist upon the exercise of their own claimed prerogatives in selfish disrespect for the common rights of all travelers, this supervisory regulation of the ebb and flow of traffic is regarded as both helpful and necessary.

Mr. Hughes is in no sense an alarmist. While he finds, as he said, that democracy has its own capacity for tyranny, and that the interests of liberty are peculiarly those of individuals, he concludes that an ordered freedom is that which is subject only to such restraints as a sound and tolerant judgment determines to be essential to the mutuality of liberty. It is there, perhaps, that one may find the real kernel from which must grow that protecting tree under whose shade mankind must finally gather. In a mutuality of liberty there must be realized that ungrudging regard for the rights, not of the individual, but of the whole. That, after all has been said, is democracy in government. It can be realized and exemplified in no other manner nor by any other process.

The trend of the times is not toward intolerance. It is only that the standards of many numbered among the zealous defenders of ancient forms and precedents have not changed with the changing times. The social, ethical, or legal codes of today cannot be interpreted under the illuminating light cast by judges and courts of an earlier period upon the codes of their times. Human progress has, by its own indelible footsteps, led the way along a new and untrodden course. Selfish and individual rights have not been surrendered without their compensating equivalents. What the recluses of a century ago would have regarded as an intolerable interference with his individual prerogatives may be welcomed today as a wise protection and safeguard of those greater liberties which mankind has learned to enjoy and appreciate. With this view the peroration of the distinguished orator seems in no way to conflict. He said:

We are free citizens of a Republic with an unprecedented opportunity for an orderly progress and for an even wider diffusion of prosperity, which are impossible save as justice is adequately served. Let us rise to our opportunity and as guardians of the traditions which constitute the precious possession of our democracy play our part in establishing and making secure the authority of law as the servant of liberty wisely conceived as the expression of the righteousness which exalteth a nation.

With what, on the surface, appears to be a world-wide economic condition of overproduction of manufactured commodities, both private enterprise and governmental agencies are busily engaged with the problem of finding new markets for the great surplus. To some extent there is also an oversupply of such agricultural staples as sugar and wool, but it is the manufacturing industries that are most deeply concerned with the riddle of making consumption equal productive power. The long roll of new inventions and discoveries that have so vastly increased the output of each man's labor, and the general adoption of what is termed "mass-production," have resulted in a situation that calls for new methods of increasing the purchasing abilities of the consumers, or utilizing the same forces that have made production so efficient as to provide for the absorption of the steadily mounting surplus of all kinds of goods.

That the welfare of capital and labor engaged in the production of useful articles should be adversely affected by lack of effective demand would seem to be a paradox, in that it would be thought a self-evident proposition that each increase in output would be accompanied by a greater demand for the things produced. If applied to world-wide conditions, this would doubtless be true, since there are hundreds of millions who now consume but very little, yet who, either because of inability to pay for what they need, or lack of a desire for more than the bare necessities of existence, are not supplying a market for the surplus of the great industrial nations. Confronted with

these conditions, extraordinary efforts are being made in all parts of the earth to promote the buying of more goods.

The complex machinery of merchandising, including effective advertising and the services of expert salesmen, has been brought to a high pitch of efficiency, so far as getting goods into the hands of the retail merchant is concerned. There remains the greater problem of disposing of these goods to the ultimate consumer, and it is here that there would seem to be an important field for specialized information regarding the retail trade. Many volumes of advice on this subject have been published; yet there is still room for study and discussion of means to create additional markets by persuading the multitudes of consumers into judicious buying of articles that they really need. The retailer comes closely in touch with his customers, and his knowledge of their needs and buying power should enable him materially to aid in meeting the condition of apparent overproduction.

It is unfortunate that in a situation such as that which prevails at the present time in China the negative, rather than the positive, aspects should receive most prominent attention. It may be that the slogans chosen by those who are in the leadership among the Chinese are badly worded. At any rate, the impression has become rather widespread that the purposes actuating the younger Chinese are chiefly destructive in their nature. It has remained for so experienced an interpreter of things Chinese as the Rt. Rev. Logan H. Roots, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Hankow, to point out that beneath these surface appearances the present movement is fundamentally constructive and hopeful.

In a recent address Bishop Roots indicated that four negative slogans were the watchwords of the students: Anti-imperialism, anti-capitalism, anti-foreignism, anti-religion. These slogans, in street corner lectures, on the pages of a multitude of newspapers that have sprung suddenly to life, in placards and posters, have been blazoned across China from Shanghai and Peking to Chengtu, 1500 miles inland in the heart of Szechuan Province. It is not strange, therefore, that these same watchwords have very frequently served in the West as the basis upon which judgment has been passed of the entire nationalist movement.

These slogans, however much they have served to rally the youth of China, are merely a negative expression of more fundamental convictions, according to Bishop Roots. Thus, anti-imperialism is but the negative expression of a widespread and intense devotion to the ideals of democracy. Young China, in particular, appears to have turned its face resolutely from autocracy, and in the movement that is now under way, boisterous and mistakenly led though it may sometimes be, there is found a wholesome determination to build the new China according to democratic beliefs. Thus, too, anti-capitalism is a negative expression of a new-found consideration for the working classes of the country, particularly for that increasing number of Chinese who are engaged in industrial labor. It was sympathy for laborers that led the students in their first demonstrations in the present uprising, and the fact that these young leaders are endeavoring to build a sympathetic understanding with those who toil is an altogether hopeful portent.

Again, the slogan of anti-foreignism represents, in a negative way, the newly developing patriotism of China. The growth of a national consciousness in China has been marked ever since the Boxer uprising of 1900. The establishment of the Republic in 1911 gave further impetus to the movement which is so apparent in the present situation. To understand that anti-foreignism is less an expression of hostility toward individual foreigners than a hostility toward those things which appear to hinder the development of the Nation is to appreciate more fully the meaning of present events.

Finally, according to Bishop Roots, anti-religion is, fundamentally, not a hostility toward religion itself, but a hostility toward certain aspects of it, and, on the positive side, a demand for "reality in religion." "Fundamentally," Bishop Roots declares, "anti-religion is a demand that the church be really Christian."

It is of great importance that these underlying constructive purposes in the China movement be studied. The high tide of any epochal development in history has always been marked by surface tendencies which only superficially indicated the forces that were astrife beneath. For this reason it is almost impossible to give sound judgment of so important a movement contemporaneously with it. Since, however, many of the problems that such developments create must be dealt with at the time, it is of the utmost value to analyze, in so far as is possible, the deeper and more significant factors involved. Certainly, no other policy in regard to China than that which turns from surface disturbances to a consideration of the source from which these disturbances spring, can lead to permanent settlement in the great Republic of the Orient.

One of the most interesting revivals of the highways and byways of New England is the traveling showman, who seems to be winning his way again among the entertainers of the countryside. He is turning up at beach resorts, sometimes as an individual, sometimes as a partner in an act

fashioned to suit small ambitions, but in a more elaborate way he may be seen in the villages that nestle at the foot of the White Mountains, with his canvas tent, multicolored wagons, and sun-browned company in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." And he carries with him a callopie, a crumpled euphonium, drums and cymbals, to create an atmosphere and draw the crowd.

On a field by the roadside he pitches his camp, and he is careful to keep from the public

gaze the stage properties, of which he has to make the greatest use, for he has learned, as did the irresistible Mr. Short before he met Little Nell and her grandfather in the "Old Curiosity Shop," that to open them to inspection would be to destroy the illusion and take away the interest. As Mr. Short put it: "Would you care a ha'penny for the Lord Chancellor if you know'd him in private and without his wig?—certainly not." It is in this particular that the showman has his greatest problem, for his assistants must double, serve in the orchestra, and act as ushers when not otherwise engaged.

After all, it matters little that "Uncle Tom" is a pious, faithful slave in one scene and a domineering slave merchant in another; that Simon Legree is a ruthless driver one moment and a humble member of the orchestra the next. It matters little that a piece of painted canvas, stretched between the wings should be rocked to represent the ripple on the "Mississippi." Still less does it matter that the stage seems crowded when three persons appear on it at one time. The audience is uncritical. It looks with feeling on the scenes where the crack of the whip predominates, and bursts into laughter when "Topsy" cuts up funny capers.

The traveling showman seldom fails to bring merriment to the village. Palatial halls may attract thousands through lavishness of decoration; costly organs and elaborate appointments may enhance the gilded auditorium; pictures on a stupendous scale may draw crowds desirous of seeing a spectacle, but there is still room for the itinerant showman with his ready wit, his cheerful smile, his brilliant, if not dignified, "line of talk." Nothing can quite take the place of the dim-lit tent with its roaring gas jets, its pie plates for reflectors, its seats in the long grass, its ingenious devices and improprieties.

Twenty years ago the traveling show, like the square rigger, was thought to have set sail for the last time. It was argued that people would rather travel miles to see a first-class performance than stay at home to enjoy a third-rate production. But the traveling show still persists. And so closely does it resemble similar shows even back in Dickens' day that the engrossing word-picture he drew of the meetings of Godlin and Short might still prove a fitting description of the scene in any New Hampshire village when it is entertained by itinerant actors.

Serené Cohasset, its border lapped by the gentle tides of Massachusetts Bay, has for weeks been the gathering place, on Sabbath afternoons and on regular weekday evenings, of thousands of music lovers, attracted there by the sweet music from the carillon of St. Stephen's Church. An evening or two ago, under the silvery light of a glorious harvest moon, visitors and townspeople bade a wordless farewell to the artist who came all the way from his home city beyond the Atlantic and remained for months to entertain them. There, in the summer night, the last fading tones of the bells spoke his adieu. But the singing tower itself remains, its skillfully attuned instruments to respond for centuries, it is hoped, to the sympathetic touch of masters of this gentle art.

What a monument such a tower provides! What messages of comfort and encouragement are sent broadcast from the throats of those bells which hardly seem senseless and dumb! Such a gift, to a town or to a community, is a gift to mankind, to millions yet to gather along Cohasset's shore or in its groves and on its spacious lawns, bent upon catching the melodies floating, in silvery tinkling vibrations, from the steeple of picturesque St. Stephen's. And now, halfway round the world, the message is borne at will through measureless space upon the wings of the radio.

But singing towers, like some others who entertain the multitudes, seem somewhat temperamental. Cohasset's is at its best in its own peculiar environment. That environment is at its perfect best when the languid moon sends its soft rays to penetrate the deep shadows of rocks and trees and majestic belfry, while assembled thousands sit almost spellbound under the tower's gentle charm.

The carillon is new, generally speaking, to Americans. As an institution it has been transplanted from Old World cities. The art of manipulating the vibrant bells is also new comparatively, as it may also be, is the art of listening to them. But those who have shared with others the pleasures of Cohasset concerts during the summer just passing have learned a pleasant lesson in appreciation. The very name of the little town itself has come to symbolize beauty, harmony and to many a peaceful prospect in which shadows, gentle waves upon the sand, and a silvery light over all, seem ever to abide and abound.

## Editorial Notes

A recent Associated Press dispatch brings the information that baseball is to be played in Oxford next summer for the delectation of the numerous American visitors to the city. It states also that the hotel keepers of that region are negotiating with English teams in several nearby villages to come to Oxford and amuse the visitors. And doubtless they will do so, for the item assures its readers that these English teams are in what might be called the experimental stage, so far as good players and knowledge of the niceties of the game are concerned. One reads:

The unprejudiced spectator of a game between the Englishmen would have no hesitancy in declaring that the players while at bat have the stance and the swing of the cricket player. Pitchers have not learned the Walter Johnson wind-up and hurl, but use the stiff over-arm delivery of the cricket bowler. The catchers are the most temperamental of all the players. They disdain to do the mask, considering that the wearing of the wire face-protector would be effeminate. Fielders wear gloves, but often in an exciting moment while running for a fly they discard them and make the catches bare-handed. The umpires wear straw hats and linen trousers. Just the same, the desire to please their guests should serve to "cover a multitude of sins."

## Constantinople Since the War

Editorial Correspondence of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

When one has allotted three days, out of an economically designed schedule for business and sight-seeing in Constantinople, and on arriving in the port is told that the ship is to be quarantined for five days, the ensuing reflections are not apt to be of the pleasant sort. Travelers have gone into ecstasies over the beauty of Constantinople's harbor—and indeed it is rich in color and grace of line—but they were not those who were condemned to spend long hours in an anchored ship, looking out upon it. There seems to be a general conviction among those in a position to know, that this quarantine, from which we are suffering, is but one of the bits of malice by which the Turks manifest their jealousy of Greece. Perhaps, however, that is only the Greek point of view. In fact, there were conditions reported at Piræus that gave plausible excuse for the quarantine. The Piræus, the port of Athens, has developed amazingly since the war. Two or three days ago I drove all around it, braving in that operation more perils of collision and rough going than one would often encounter on the high seas. It was packed with vessels, ranging from the innumerable lateen-rigged two-masted boats that bring fruit and garden truck from the Greek islands to the big 10,000-ton liners of the Trestino-Lloyd. And this in midsummer, when the port is at its quietest. The year round it is the second port of the Mediterranean, yielding primacy only to Marseilles. Plans are now perfected for greatly enlarging its capacity, and a Belgian concern has been awarded a preliminary contract to that end.

In Constantinople a precisely opposite situation exists. The great city, divided into three sections, Stamboul, Pera and Scutari, borders upon one of the most spacious harbors ever designed by nature. No laborious dredging, or costly building of moles and breakwaters have been necessary. Had it been, we may well know, the mental habit of the Turk, doubt whether there would have been any harbor here at all. As it is, he does his best to discourage its use by just such quarantines as today delays us, and by a host of other irritating regulations that make Turkey a place to be avoided.

Consider some of the facts incident to the quarantine which holds me captive. The Lloyd-Trestino ship, which bears the ridiculous and not at all descriptive name of Cleopatra, sailed from the Piræus Sunday at noon. For two days there had been rumors that there might be a quarantine at Constantinople. But the agents of the line had no information. The Turkish legation and consulate at Athens to which I made an appeal for information were in a state of truly Oriental ignorance. Neither the Greek Foreign Office nor any other department could get any statement on the subject whatsoever. Three or four hours at the utmost should have sufficed to put through an official telegram and get a reply, yet no news was obtainable. The ship was permitted to embark her passengers and, after a voyage of only 20 hours, have them held up for five days, according to the only official information thus far vouchsafed us.

And so we have now been swinging at anchor between Seraglio Point and the Pera shore for two days. A painter might well envy me the leisure in such a spot, for the low hills rise to left and right, from water of a truly Mediterranean blue, crowded with palaces, houses and hovels of every tint, with just enough patches of greenery to give coolness and brilliancy to the scene. It is strange how grateful a bit of greenery is to the human eye. The almost utter lack of it in Athens gives to the Greek landscape an air of desolation which here yields to a vivacity of scene reminiscent of the Riviera. As a crowning touch, there rise from the densest groups of palatial houses the great domed mosques, with their spindling minarets. Truly from the harbor of Constantinople "every prospect pleases," and we, who are stopped from a closer view by the interference of the Turks, may be pardoned for adding, "and only man is vile."

Since the end of the war Constantinople has steadily lost in population, in business and prestige. It has been given a fatal proof of what "Turkey for the Turks" means. For just in proportion as Turkish nationalism has been triumphant over the Western forces which formerly influenced it, if they could not dominate Turkey, has the deterioration of the country progressed. Munich, Kemal, at Lausanne, bluffed the powers into accepting his propitiously demands and signing a disgraceful treaty, but he was not able to defy or to control economic or social forces. By way of asserting his intense nationalism he expelled from the country and from Constantinople the Greeks and Armenians. It was said that the captain of the ship threw overboard all the sailors, leaving only the

passengers, who were either trained to work nor desirous of working. At a stroke the financial, commercial and industrial life of Constantinople was paralyzed. This blow was followed by the removal of the capital to Angora, a dismal and hopeless hamlet of Anatolia, some 24 hours distant. Thus the political life of Constantinople followed business and finance into the city. They say that Mustafa Kemal dare not visit the city of the Golden Horn, lest he be assassinated. Whatever the reason, he does not enter it, but conducts the affairs of state from the mud-built capital in Asia Minor. Everything has to be referred to that distant authority, which may be the reason why travelers are held prisoner without warning and without recourse in the harbor for days.

Among the passengers on this ship is a young American attached to the Near East Relief. He has been a resident of Constantinople for five years. "Do you see that big warehouse?" he says, pointing to a long cement building by the water's edge. "In the latter days of the war the American Red Cross had it, paying a rental of \$15,000 a year. Now it is going begging at \$500. Offices in the heart of the city that used to rent for \$2500 a year are let for \$400 to \$500. Why? Because the Turk lays a cold, wet blanket on all business enterprise. He has driven out the business people who are not of his own race, only to find that his own people will not fill their places. This foolish quarantine is a part of his policy of interference with business affairs. No other port has quarantined against the Piræus. Turkey does it only out of spite. She tried the same thing a year ago, and Athens, by way of reprisal, clapped a two months' quarantine on every ship from Constantinople. That ended the Turkish interference for the time, but they have evidently forgotten the lesson. This ship of ours left with a clean bill of health, duly vouched by the Turkish Consul. Nothing but mere maliciousness can account for the delay imposed on us."

Some years ago Richard Harding Davis wrote a sprightly book called "The West from a Car Window." I shall try to resist the temptation to produce even an article on "Constantinople Through a Port-hole." Yet this enforced inactivity, like everything else rightly considered, has its compensations. One can see the city only as a whole, and thus viewed it is rarely beautiful. Observed in detail as here, my friends aboard tell me, it is slatternly, down-at-heel, and generally disreputable. Moreover, out here, under an Italian flag, my fellow-voyagers, some of them Levantines, and two at least diplomatic officials, talk more freely, perhaps, than they might on shore.

All predict the downfall of the Kemal Government within a very few years. Indeed, I have heard that prediction quite generally in the Near East from observers less biased than those irritated by this quarantine. Kemal has brought to his country nothing that savors of prosperity or progress. If he has catered to Turkish vanity by his nationalistic crusade, and his persistent flouting of the powers, he has on the other hand, offended their religious sense by the abolition of the Caliphate and subjected them to the mortification of seeing Constantinople no longer one of the great capitals of the world. The talk of those who study world politics today is of Italy's taking Smyrna and a generous slice of Asia Minor as an outlet for her surplus population. And Constantinople? No one there expects that it will long be left to the Turk. The best thing that could have happened to the city, and to all the countries which ship through the Dardanelles, would have been for Great Britain to have taken over Constantinople half a century ago.

The city was never so prosperous, nor was the Turkish Government ever so tolerable to those foreigners unfortunate enough to be brought into touch with it, as when British influence was predominant at the Sublime Porte. International jealousies have steadily prevented the only intelligent solution of the problem of Constantinople, just as international jealousies at Lausanne enabled Mustafa Kemal to make himself and beaten Turkey the real victors of the World War. Great Britain is already heartily sick of the treaty then negotiated.

The United States happily still holds aloof from Turkey. It is hardly credible that the Lausanne Treaty will receive ratification, although the effort will be made to ratify it in the Senate next winter. A nation which has balked for years at the suggestion of Russian recognition will scarcely be eager to extend the hand of friendship to a government whose crimes have been as black as any on the Bolshevik calendar, and who stands of honor as as much of an outlaw as that of Christendom as a Tschitcherine himself.

W. J. A.

Constantinople, Aug. 11.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

London, Sept. 4  
Aerial progress will be extraordinarily slow if within ten years we do not have flying boats... capable of carrying 100 passengers from London to New York in thirty-six hours," declared O. E. Simmonds, in an address before the engineering section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Southampton. The flying ship he described as likely to be constructed soon would have 6000 square feet wing area and 220-foot span. The engine power would allow comfortable flying on 80 per cent full power, obviating the danger of forced landings. The boats would have small marine motors in case of complete engine failure. The flight from London to New York would involve one landing at the Azores.

By the English procedure of gradual change through precedent it seems possible that the time-honored London season is going through a certain modification. Before the war the "season" was held to close with Cowes week, after which all the social leaders went to various points in Scotland for the sporting season, or elsewhere in the country as far away from town as possible. Of late years, however, there has been more and more of a tendency to prolong the period for urban festivities well into August, but until now there has been nothing in the way of royal sanction for the change. But this year it is announced that the King and Queen intend to return to London after Cowes week, instead of following their usual custom of departing at once for Balmoral, Scotland. As a result of this announcement, London hostesses are hastening to arrange functions during the month of August. One of them, an American with "inside information" and true American "hustle," had invitation cards all printed and addressed in advance of the announcement, so that on the morning after it was known that the King and Queen were returning to Buckingham Palace and that there would be a state function in August, London society received invitations to an imposing function at her town house.

An unusual gift has just been presented by British journalists to the United States to be placed on the campus of the University of Missouri. This is a stone from St. Paul's Cathedral which has been displaced during the repairs which are in progress. It is in the form of a three-foot cube and formed part of one of the statues on the south pediment of the cathedral. It is of Portland stone, quarried some two centuries ago and carved by Francis Bird. The stone is to be placed in the Jay E. Neff Hall at Columbia, and will bear a meridian plate showing the distances and directions to the principal cities of the world and bearing the motto "I have set thee a watchman." The gift is the outcome of a suggestion by an English journalist, Aaron Watson, as the result of an inquiry made by the dean of the school, Dr. Walter Williams. Dean Inge was approached and readily assented to the gift.

An exact reproduction of the famous private workshop in which James Watt, the great engineer and inventor, spent nearly all of his time, has been presented to the Science Museum at South Kensington and is now open to the public. The workshop was originally the garret of Watt's house in Birmingham and was used by him from 1759 until 1822. It contains a remarkable mixture of tools, machinery, and objects of every character. The most interesting are two sculpture machines on which Watt worked in his later years, together with partly finished statues and busts which he copied with them. Personal articles shown are his eyepiece, his leather apron, his frying

pan, and the Dutch oven in which he cooked his food when he did not wish to be disturbed.

David Lloyd George's fondness for biblical quotations is so well known in the House of Commons that he is sometimes the target for the good-natured badinage of his colleagues. On one occasion he was the subject of a memorial to the Machine Gun Corps in Hyde Park. "Saul hath slain his thousands but David his tens of thousands"—a member rose to inquire whether the inscription referred to any political person now existing. Another member inquired whether the Government thought a reference to the story of the blind men and a elephant to be heroic. The Undersecretary replied that the statue is a statue of David, and that if the inscription were done away with, the statue would be practically incomprehensible to the public. Other members inquired whether the present inscription is not an offense to everybody and whether more appropriate quotations could not be found. The Government had no reply to either of these last questions.

A somewhat remarkable feat of legerdemain in the realm of foreign exchange is reported in the London papers. It concerns the quotations in Russia and in England of the pound sterling and the Bolshevik "gold" note, or chevronets. The chevronet is supposed to be of the same value as the pound sterling, but in London at a discount of 50 per cent, so that it takes two chevronets to purchase £1. The Soviet press, however, quotes the chevronets at a premium of 10 per cent, so that apparently it would require 21 shillings to purchase one chevronet in Russia. In view of this it is suggested that Russian sympathizers plan to return to the United States and to other countries in England with large quantities of chevronets, selling them for sterling after reaching Russia. The difficulty seems to be that the Soviet State Bank probably has a more accurate knowledge of the relative value of sterling and chevronets than is indicated by Soviet press quotations.

Travelers in England seem to be singularly forgetful. The Metropolitan London Police report that during 1924 nearly 170,000 articles were found in vehicles in the London police area, of which 70,000 were recovered by their owners, who paid £19,000 in rewards, while 100,000 were unclaimed and were either returned to the finders or sold. The police also found 160,670 articles in the streets, of which only 50,152 were recovered by owners. The London, Midland & Scottish Railway collected about 17,000 lost articles of which less than 25 per cent were called for.

A Bank Holiday incident took place at Victoria Station which must surely be unique. A great crowd of trippers had assembled to wait for their train to Margate. The official at the barrier left his post for a time when a long excursion train had steamed out. Its place was soon taken by an empty train which backed slowly in. This was too much for the holiday makers. They burst open the gate and pouring onto the platform soon filled the empty carriages. Officials hurried up, calling out, "All change," and other cries, calculated to get them onto the platform again. They were only met with calls of "We want to go to Margate." "Send the train to Margate." Explanations that the train was destined for some place quite other than Margate met with deaf ears, and in the end it was found to be easier to send them to Margate than to get them out of the carriages, so off they went.

## The Retailer's Part in Promoting Consumption

oversupply of such agricultural staples as sugar and wool, but it is the manufacturing industries that are most deeply concerned with the riddle of making consumption equal productive power. The long roll of new inventions and discoveries that have so vastly increased the output of each man's labor, and the general adoption of what is termed "mass-production," have resulted in a situation that calls for new methods of increasing the purchasing abilities of the consumers, or utilizing the same forces that have made production so efficient as to provide for the absorption of the steadily mounting surplus of all kinds of goods.